

Hongkong Daily Press.

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Post Office in the United Kingdom.

SAFES.

ALEX. ROSS & Co.
4, Des Vœux Road Central
HONGKONG.

15 MORRISON HILL ROAD

INTIMATIONS

ALLISON PIANOS

NEW MODELS

JUST RECEIVED.

AN INSPIRATION TO THE ARTIST.

MUSICAL STUDENT AND AMATEUR.

INSPECTION INVITED.

SOLE AGENTS:

S. MOUTRIE & Co., Ltd.

[28-1]



Wash, wring, starch and iron,
that is what frays your collars;
this trouble is largely prevented
if you wear "SUMMITS."

"SUMMITS" are made from
specially durable materials,
and do not stretch or shrink.
WE STOCK 20 DIFFERENT
STYLES AND NEARLY ALL
IN 1 INCH FITTINGS.

MACKINTOSH

CO., LTD.
Men's Wear Specialists,

16, DES VŒUX ROAD.

TELEPHONE 29.

[103]

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

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S.S. "COLOMBIA."

FROM SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU
JAPAN PORTS, SHANGHAI
AND MANILA.

THE above-mentioned vessel having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that their Cargo is being landed at their risk into the Hazardous and/or extra Hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on MONDAY, 8th inst., at 10 A.M. All Claims must be presented within a month of the Steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns and all Goods remaining undelivered after 8th Oct will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected. Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.,

R. C. MORTON,

General Agent.

Hongkong, 2nd October, 1917. [688]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship "GREGORY APCAR," having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Hazardous and/or extra Hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., whence and/or from the Wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by 8th inst. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined by Messrs. Goddard and Douglas on 8th inst., at 10 A.M.

Claims against the Steamer must be presented in writing within 10 days after arrival of Steamer, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by the undersigned in any case whatever. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DAVID BASSOON & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Hongkong, 2nd October, 1917. [25]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAM SHIP CO., LTD.

AND

CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer

"NINGCHOW"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignees' risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 2nd October.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 A.M. and Noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 8th October will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 22nd October or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 2nd September, 1917. [1100]

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Hongkong, 2nd September, 1917. [1101]

G.O.C. AT SINGAPORE ON THE ARMY ACT

PUNISHMENTS UNSUITABLE FOR VOLUNTEERS.

On the second reading of the Volunteer (Amendment) Ordinance by the Legislative Council of the Straits Settlements.

The Hon. Mr. Elliot said that if the Bill was passed as it stood it was open to the General Officer Commanding to make regulations for drills every day of the week.

The Attorney-General pointed out that the regulations were subject to the approval of the Governor-in-Council. The Hon. Mr. Carver suggested that the fines should not go into Government revenue but into the Corps' funds to provide prizes, etc.

The Governor—I think that is quite right. I think we all agree with the hon. member, and we will provide something in committee.

H.E. the General Officer Commanding said the Bill made for efficiency, but it did not impose a higher standard on local training than existed at present. It provided, however, for those who considered their pleasure before their duty, and it would make the work of commanding officers easier and the regulation of training more satisfactory. The system of fines for breaches of discipline would help to provide funds to meet loss of equipment, arms, etc., and such other expenses. It was difficult to deal with offences at present because the punishments under the Army Act were not suitable to a Volunteer force. Under the existing Ordinance the only power of punishment was discharge from the Corps, and that would be no punishment at all to some of those concerned. The Bill gave Commanding Officers a much better control over the training of their units.

The Bill passed its second reading and was noted for the committee stage.

BRITISH CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE ABROAD.

We hope that in any reform of the methods of collecting and disseminating commercial intelligence, the important part that might be played by British Chambers of Commerce abroad will not be overlooked. Much excellent work has been done by these chambers, which are often sadly neglected by British manufacturers. Their activities range over a very wide field, but it is characteristic of this country that, where such matters are concerned, the utmost parsimony is shown; while millions are spent on objects of very doubtful value, the amount of money at the disposal of British Chambers of Commerce abroad is so small that not only are they unable to employ sufficient staffs, but even find it difficult to get enough money to pay part-time secretaries. Whether the blame for this condition of things should be laid on the Government or on the business community, the fact remains that it is a state of affairs that should not be allowed to continue. Other countries subsidise their chambers of commerce abroad, and it is discreditable to the country that officials of British Chambers of Commerce in important districts abroad should be overworked, under paid, and only able to give a part of their time to their duties. Many business men are very ready to criticize the work of Chambers of Commerce, and we agree that they accomplish very little compared with what might be done, but to a very large extent the reason is lack of funds. That is a matter which could easily be remedied if it were properly tackled.—Times.

ENEMY PATENT-RIGHTS IN JAPAN.

WAR MEASURE TO BE ENFORCED.

It is announced in the Official Gazette (of Japan) that the Extraordinary War-Time Law on Industrial Rights, which was approved by the Diet last session, will take effect on the 15th inst.

A high official of the Department of Finance states that this is taken in conjunction with the Anti-Enemy Trading Law, and is intended to be a stroke against the enemy. It means the withdrawal of patent rights from enemy subjects and placing them at the disposal of the Japanese. But it must not be understood that all the patent rights granted to Germans and affected will be the rights of articles needed in the prosecution of the war. Thus chemicals will first be taken in hand. At present, 825 Germans and 102 Austrians and Hungarians hold patent rights in Japan.

SHIPBUILDING IN JAPAN.

The Chugai Shogyo says during the five months from April 1st this year twenty-six steamers, each of over 1,000 tons, and altogether of 109,621 tons, were launched from various shipbuilding yards in Japan, and during September three steamers representing 19,858 tons were expected to be launched.

In shipbuilding circles it is anticipated that should the United States grant Japan's request to supply 400,000 tons of steel for use in shipbuilding, upwards of 50 vessels, representing 180,000 tons, may be launched during the second half of the fiscal year, making a total of over 800,000 tons.

SMALL MEN AS SOLDIERS.

Small men make as good soldiers as big men is the revised opinion of the U.S. War Department, which has instructed recruiting stations to open the ranks of the regular army to men of 5ft. 1in. in height and 110lb. in weight. The order was issued on the basis of a recommendation made by Surgeon-General Gorgas, who said that good men were being kept out by the minimum height and weight limit of 5ft. 4in. and 120lb.

STRAITS MILITARY SERVICE BILL.

STRONG OPPOSITION BY UNOFFICIAL MEMBERS.

H.E. THE GOVERNOR WITHDRAWS THE MEASURE.

The Military Service (Overseas) Bill came up for second reading at a meeting of the Legislative Council of the Straits Settlements on September 24th.

The Hon. Mr. Darbishire said the intention of the Government, as he understood it, primarily, was to enable men in Singapore who thought that they ought to go and fight to obtain a certificate relieving them from that liability and from the slur that might be cast upon their names. No doubt a secondary object of the Bill was to catch the slackers, but it seemed to him that the flaw in the Bill was that for every slacker that the Bill would kill it would wound 100 innocent men. Personally, he did not feel that there were many of those young gentlemen in Singapore.

As an employer he could say that employers had been badgered for the past two or three years by their men to be allowed to go. Those who could not be spared they had refused to release, because they held that it was essential for the war that the trade of the Colony should be maintained. But if anyone was to be singled out for blame it was the employers.

He asserted that the employers, in adopting the attitude they had done, were supported by the Home Government. He noticed only the other day that in a debate in Hongkong it was made quite manifest that the Home Government—it was a debate on their Compulsory Training Bill—laid it down very decidedly that they were against compulsion in the Colony. The whole question seemed to be whether it was to be compulsion or not. He could see no intermediate course which would not be unjust between universal compulsion and non-compulsion. As regarded the Tribunal, how could a Chief Justice, a Government Servant, a Military Officer and even, perhaps, one commercial man be qualified to say what men could be spared from any particular business? He recognised the good intentions of the Government in bringing in the Bill, but from what he had understood since he first read it he asked that it be withdrawn.

CLASSIFICATION SCHEME ADVOCATED.

The Hon. Mr. Elliot supported the last speaker. There was no question that it was impossible with the data at its disposal for any Tribunal in the Colony to say what person was better employed at home in the fighting line than in carrying on his ordinary duties or business in the Colony. Not until they got some sort of statement of policy laid down by the authorities at Home could any Tribunal possibly deal with this question with satisfaction to the Colony or to the Imperial Government. There were two ways in which this war was going to be won—one the supply of men for the fighting line and the other the providing of money. It could not be suggested that the Colony, in proportion to its size, had not done extremely well in regard to men. With regard to money, he thought it could also be said that of all the Crown Colonies it had done its duty in providing money as far as possible by voluntarily taxing itself and by other means. He admitted it might be better that the Colony should be prepared for any ruling which might come out from Home with regard to the provision of men for fighting rather than for carrying on business, and he would be prepared that either this Bill in another form or a fresh Bill should be prepared and passed by the Council which would provide for the classification of men in all classes, A.B.C., giving details of their employment, age, indispensability, etc., and any details, in fact, which might be useful if such a call from Home were made. He opposed the Bill as it stood.

NO CLEAR PRONOUNCEMENT.

The Hon. Mr. W. W. Cook said the greatest objection to the Bill was that there was no clearly stated logical reason put forward for its necessity. There was no clear pronouncement that the handful of fit men available was more necessary to the nation's fighting needs than to the maintenance of British trade, industry and shipping in the Colony—one of the outposts of Empire already struggling with insufficient personnel to keep our end up and to maintain British prestige, and commercial power, against noticeable inroads. Without that clear and definite pronouncement employers and employees alike must be their own judges, and they were the only judges who know all the facts of their case. It was unreasonable to suggest incompetence to judge, or lack of patriotism. He proceeded to say: "Every fit man who can be spared should go." It is an insufficient mandate, if dependent for its execution upon personal or collective local opinion, the former biased, the latter insufficiently informed. If the phrase "who can be spared" is employed it introduces that personal, biased or uninformed opinion. If the mandate was "every fit man must go"—and it should be this if necessity exists—the issue is clear. Compliance, ready, willing and loyal, is the only course, and even though powers may not exist to compel this, no pillory could be too hard, no black-list printed too black, for those who did not answer the call or stood in the way of its being answered.

ATTACHING A STIGMA.

From the attitude of the responsible authorities at home, so far as it can be judged, there is yet no sign of the necessity to depart from the judgment made by patriotic employers and employees in Crown Colonies, in fact the tendency seems to favour the tacit admission that it is wise to keep such commerce as ours going as best we can now, rather than to sacrifice it to the fighting call for a very limited number of men. The bill as it stands would make the position unendurable to young fellows who wanted to go previously, and to employers who kept them. A decision of a Tribunal now that a man should go would be tantamount to saying to the young fit man—"you stayed in the past when you should not," and to the employer—"you kept a man that as a patriotic British you had no right to keep." It would attach a stigma that would be almost insufferable.

If the Bill can be changed in its scope to that of a frankly preparatory measure, classifying the men and the trades concerned, against the possible call for more men, it would be a sound measure, and one which I would willingly support.

The Hon. Mr. Niven said that more men could not be spared unless there was a mandate from Home saying that the valuable properties in that Colony must be sacrificed for the sake of sending men Home.

The Hon. Mr. Carver supported the views of the previous speakers.

The Hon. Mr. Mitchell said that the town of Penang as a whole was opposed to the Bill as it stood. At the same time they were prepared to say that if orders from Home said that more men were required at the expense of the industries out here, they would obey. The mercantile houses were not only working with a minimum of staffs but that minimum was frequently over-worked, and there was great fear of break-downs. On the question of age limit of 41, the speaker said that that would practically deplete 50 per cent. of the mercantile houses of the whole of their staffs of managers and assistants. When the war broke out, he went on, they were told to protect their trade. They did their best to do so, and at the same time to release as many men as possible. It was now even more essential for them to protect their trade, for when the time came that the terms of peace were being considered, they would have a tremendous influx of alien interests into the Colony which would, unless they had a sufficient body of men well trained to maintain British interests, swamp those interests to such an extent that they would be even worse off than before the war.

The Hon. Mr. Goodrich supported the previous speakers generally.

THE GENERAL'S VIEWS.

His Excellency the General said he had a big book of cuttings expressing the views of those in the Peninsula, and the chief burden of the book was "Why don't you have compulsion?" They had not gone so far as that, but the bill provided a tribunal which gave men who had been prevented from going the opportunity to have their cases heard, and it would also compel employers to go before the tribunal to state their own views.

Employers in the past had often been before the Advisory Board who had certified they could go, but on returning to their employers, had been told they could not be allowed to leave. The young men were keen enough. The question of the need of men was to his mind answered by Sir William Robertson's statement, and the recent telegrams in which appeal had been made for more women to take employment in order to release men for the front seemed to him clear enough. The individual man might not feel he was very much wanted, but unless the aggregate went forward the stream of men necessary to maintain the armies in the field would be lost, or if every small locality said "what good will our two or three men do in millions?" Reference had been made that the War Office did not seem to want men from the East. To his mind the position was clear. The War Office had written to him that if in his judgment he considered he had young men with sufficient military training he was to send them to W.O. Staff 3 B—a phrase which he had used 312 times since the beginning of January. "and we will use them," and so far he had not heard of a single man being rejected.

GIVE EVERY MAN HIS CHANCE.

As regarded offers of service, throughout Malaya there had been a persistent effort and great sacrifices, both in money and in positions. Now they wanted to give every man his chance. He had had many applications from young men asking why the Advisory Boards were not made compulsory so that they could state their cases. Such men were entitled to relief. It was possible that by rearrangements and reorganisation the fit men who were now not allowed to state their cases could be spared. In one group of estates four wounded men—armless men—were doing excellent work, and more wounded men were on their way out. Some wounded men who had come out had failed, owing to the nature of their wounds. The General referred to the position of Americans out here, who have had to register in their native towns, and if they are drawn in the selective ballot will have to go whether their business suffers or not—there being no appeal.

THE MILITARY.

On the question of the pillory, his Excellency said that the gazeteting of his name was the best advertisement that an A class man could have as regarded the reason why he was still in the Colony. But the publication of the results of the examination in the newspapers or the Gazette mattered nothing, as the proceedings of the tribunal would be public and the Press would be admitted as was done in the case of India and in England. The question was—Would it affect

trade? He did not profess to talk on that, but he would draw attention to the fact that in spite of the diminution of the number of planters and miners, business assistants, shipping assistants, etc., in the first quarter of 1917, there were exported 470,000 piculs of rubber, as against 225,000 piculs for the same period of 1916, and tin 220,000 piculs as against 204,000 piculs. The increase in imports for the same period was 23 millions, and exports 40 millions.

What would be the result of the bill? He had estimated, from information that he had obtained, that from 100 to 150 men could be spared, commercially, from the whole of Malaya. More could be spared from the military point of view. The bill would provide the machinery whereby to get those men. The chief complaint as to the voluntary system was that patriotic firms had made sacrifices and less patriotic firms had reaped the benefit. The bill made them prepared for future calls. It was not a bill to destroy local industries, but one which provided men for State needs whilst local industries were maintained reasonably. The response had been good; 330 men had passed through his hands since January, and 50 of those came from the Straits Settlements—Malacca, Penang and Singapore. The bill gave men who desired to go a chance. Ninety per cent. of the men who came before him were men suitable to join O.T.C.s, and if they could get 150 more men of that type they would have sufficient officers for five full-sized battalions. Thus he thought that it was a pity that there was opposition to the bill, because he thought that the young men who wanted relief should get it. (Applause.)

COMPROMISE SUGGESTED.

The Attorney-General said the objections both of young men and employers seemed to centre round the Tribunal. Little or no faith was exhibited in the personnel which could be put on the Tribunal. And perhaps the chief objection to the Tribunal was so far as its functions were concerned—the issuing of certificates saying that it was expedient that certain men should offer their services. It seemed to him possible, seeing that every hon. member who had spoken was in favour of the first nine clauses of the Bill—there were only 15 altogether—that they could reach some compromise. It seemed folly, unseemable folly, to withdraw the Bill and have another re-iterating every word in those first nine clauses. He suggested that they retain the Tribunal but cut down its functions—let its functions be confined to issuing certificates of exemption, if he might so call them. The majority of the unofficial members were in favour of registration, and medical examination. They agreed to two parts of the Bill, but not to the third part, relating to the Tribunal. His suggestion might be adopted, the Tribunal being retained but its functions limited.

H.E. THE GOVERNOR'S VIEWS.

H.E. the Governor (Sir Arthur Young, G.C.M.G.) recalled the Government's announcement in December, 1916, that in their opinion every fit man who could be spared should leave for active service, and the appointment of Advisory Boards to decide questions of doubt or conflict. There was no doubt that many men had left through the appointment of those Boards. There were a certain number of men who had not sought the advice of the Advisory Boards, and there could have been only two reasons for that—either the employers would not allow the men to ask for advice or there were private reasons of the men's own. If all employers had allowed their men to go before the Board—he had been optimistic enough to think that all employers would be only too glad to do so—the present Bill would not have been necessary. Then Government had decided that a Tribunal should be formed empowered by law to inquire as to all men of military age—to carry out compulsorily what the Advisory Boards did voluntarily—and the present Bill was drafted.

In his Excellency's opinion, the Bill would have the advantage, firstly, of ascertaining the number of men of military age in the Colony fit for general service. Secondly, it would release a few men for the front—they had been told 150 for the whole of Malaya—most of whom had always wished to go. A few were unable to go for domestic reasons. Then there was the small quantity who might be termed slackers, but he believed that in the Colony, in proportion to the number of British, slackers were fewer than in almost any other place in the Empire. (Applause.)

He must say that he only expected to find a few who could be released, but even if they got those few he was in favour of the Bill. It must be remembered, as the General had said, that nearly every one of those men would form the officers' class.

Thirdly, the Bill would be a very great boon to those who could not be spared, who would be able to say in after-life that a strong Tribunal had sat and determined that they could not be spared. A certificate was apt to get lost, but the Gazette was always there, and such men must welcome the gazeteting of their names. As to the gazeteting of names of those who could be spared, the point mentioned by Mr. Cook, that men would be open to the suggestion that they had been striking for two years, had force in it. But if only Class A men were gazetted, would not men who were placed in category B have cause to complain at their names not being gazetted?

WITHDRAWAL.

Bill, if the unofficials considered that the Bill could not be amended in committee as the Attorney-General had suggested, he would withdraw the Bill and put forward a new Bill. He certainly would not attempt to pass a Bill which was opposed by even a majority of the unofficial members. He himself could see no possible objection to the Bill, and he regretted that the unofficials objected to it, but he should certainly follow their wishes in the matter and if they wished withdraw the Bill.

As the unofficials did not agree to the amendment of the existing Bill, but desired an entirely new Bill, the Attorney-General asked leave to withdraw the Bill.

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HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

A FINE DISTINCTION.

A Chinese was charged before Mr. Wood with snatching a \$5 note from another Chinese in Wing On Street.

Defendant said he did not snatch the money; he saw the note sticking out of complainant's pocket and the temptation to take it proved too strong for him.

He was sentenced to six months' hard labour.

COOLIE WHO WALKED INTO A PAIR OF TROUSERS.

A coolie was brought before Mr. Dyer Ball charged with stealing a pair of trousers belonging to a Chinese lady.

It appeared that the trousers were hung up to dry in a strong wind and were blown into the street. The defendant, passing by, picked them up, and was walking away with them when a lukung arrested him.

The defendant pleaded that the trousers were blown down by the wind and he walked into them.

He was sentenced to three weeks' hard labour.

UNLAWFUL POSSESSION OF OPIUM.

Two Chinese employed respectively as third engineer and the ship's carpenter of the s.s. *Kwang Sai* were charged before Mr. Wood with the unlawful possession of ten tags of prepared opium other than Government prepared opium.

The second defendant pleaded guilty. Revenue Inspector Wilden told his Worship that the panneling behind the defendants' quarters was fitted with receptacles for smuggling.

After hearing further evidence, his worship discharged the first defendant and ordered the second to pay a fine of \$750 or go to prison for four months with hard labour.

WRENCING TYRES OFF A RICKSHA.

A Chinese coolie was charged before Mr. Dyer Ball with the larceny of a rubber ricksha tyre, valued at \$12, from a shopkeeper in Lee Yuen Street. Defendant denied that he stole the tyre; he was only watching another man taking it.

Sergt. Davitt said the defendant and another coolie were wrenching the tyres off complainant's ricksha when a lukung saw them. The other coolie ran away when defendant was arrested. Defendant was also seen to climb a lamp-post and turn out the lamp. There was a previous conviction against him for larceny and he had been deported from the Colony.

Defendant was sentenced to three months' hard labour.

CHAUFFEUR CHARGED WITH MANSLAUGHTER.

Yesterday a chauffeur of the Exile Garage was charged, on remand, with driving his car over a little Chinese boy and killing him.

Dr. MacFarlane, Medical Officer in charge of the Public Mortuary, stated that on September 30th he made a post-mortem examination and found that the deceased's left leg was broken and the base of the skull fractured. The cause of death was the fracture of the skull.

Sergt. Moore said that at about 5.50 p.m. on September, while on duty between Queen's Road and Des Vaux Road near the Sailors' Home, he was informed that a Chinese boy had been knocked down by a motor-car. Witness went to the spot and found the body of deceased held in the arms of his mother. The child was dead. There were two pools of blood on the ground—one on the centre of the tram line on the east track, and the other two feet on the offside. Witness put the woman and the deceased into a ricksha and sent them to No. 7 Police Station. The motor-car was pointed out to witness, who noticed that it was facing the east. He paced the distance from the car to the spot where the deceased had lain, and found it measured 29 paces. There was no one in the car. Witness then returned to the Police Station and telephoned to the Exile Garage to send a driver to remove the car. Mr. Arthur Lane identified the defendant as the man, he recommended for a driver's licence on July 22nd last.

After further evidence his worship adjourned the case.

(Continued at foot of next Column.)

CANTON NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

CANTON, October 3rd.

GENERAL LUNG AND THE SOUTH-WEST.

It is said that General Lung Chai-kwong has recently agreed to support the South-West on certain terms. We learn from a certain high adviser of the Tsuchun's that the terms are: (1) Properties, which were seized by the Yunan Tsuchun last year shall be returned to Lung. (2) Lung will send a few thousands of rifles to Luk-Wing-ting to secure his trust. (3) Lung will arrange with the troops to attack a certain province.

These terms have been agreed upon by both sides and the time for carrying them out is not far distant.

MILITARY APPOINTMENT.

A message from the Tsuchun's yamen stated that General Luk Wing-ting, Chan Ping-kwan, Tam Ho-ming, Ching Puk-kwong and other high officers have consulted at Nanning regarding the question of assisting Hunan. Chan Ping-kwan was appointed to command the Kwangsi troops which are being sent to Hunan. Nau Wing-kin, ex-Tsuchun of Kiangsi, and Chief Adviser to Luk Wing-ting, will be the Chief Commander of the troops from the two Kwangs.

It is also said that all the King-Wai troops (over 100 regiments) which were under the Tsuchun's command have been placed under the command of the Civil Governor, Li Yew-hon, as the Tsuchun, Chan Ping-kwan, is engaged to assist Hunan.

CIVIL GOVERNOR OF KWANGSI.

The Central Government has wired to General Luk Wing-ting and others asking their opinions regarding the appointment of Li Hoi-sin as Civil Governor of Kwangsi. Li was recently sent by the Government to ask Luk to mediate with the South-West. The mandate will be issued after Luk has approved.

EXTORTION RELEASED.

Tam Yin-ngo, ex-Tsuchun of Hunan, who was reported to have been imprisoned by Fu Leung-cho, has been released and has been sent to Shanghai. Tam is requested to come to Canton to aid the Provisional Government.

LOAN MILLS.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen has given an American factory the order to print all the loan bills, so that imitations may be avoided. Dr. Sun has more trust in the foreign than in the Chinese printing work.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen has instructed Wu Hui-man to go to Hongkong and Shanghai to raise loans for the Provisional Government's expenses. Wu is to report upon the movements of the Northern Nobles and military, when he is in Shanghai.

COMING SOUTH.

The Minister of Civil Affairs of the Provisional Government, Sun Hui-yee, and Wu Chui-shui (Wu Ting-fang's son) left Shanghai for Canton yesterday. They are accompanied by a number of M.Ps.

CHINESE PUBLISHER AND THE REGISTRATION ORDINANCE.

In Mr. Wood's Court the case was resumed in which Tang Yun Chi and Pun Hui Choi, printers and publishers of the *Chung Ngai San Po*, were summoned for failing to register themselves as printers and publishers of the paper; for printing and publishing the newspaper without having made the required declaration in the newspaper register, and for not entering into the required bond prior to printing and publishing.

His Worship discharged the editor, and the case was proceeded with against the printer.

Mr. Lee Longinotto, Assistant Crown Solicitor, said it appeared that on the 10th July last the defendant bought the paper from Lau Kai To. Up to date, however, he had not registered, as he should have done, and had not filed a notice with the Registrar of the change of proprietorship.

Mr. Davidson, for the defence, replied that the paper had been registered in the name of Lau Kai To, and that registration still held good. The business was leased from the *Hongkong Daily Press* by Mr. Lau Kai To, and the defendant made an arrangement with the lessee to carry on the business for the balance of the term of the lease. The reason why defendant did not register was because he believed Lau Kai To to be still responsible until he (defendant) entered into a lease with the *Daily Press*, which he had not yet done.

Mr. Longinotto argued that the bond of two sureties filed by Lau Kai To held good only for Lau Kai To, and nobody else.

After some further discussion, the case was adjourned until to-day.

ROYAL HONGKONG YACHT CLUB.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

The thirteenth annual general meeting of the Royal Hongkong Yacht Club was held yesterday evening at the Club House.

The Hon. Mr. Claud Seyern, C.M.G., presided and amongst those present were Commodore H. G. G. Sandeman, R.N., the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., Captain T. Arthur and Messrs. A. Denison, V. Findlay Smith, R. Sutherland, and D. K. Blair (Acting Hon. Secretary and Treasurer).

After the Hon. Secretary had read the notice convening the meeting the Chairman said that they had had a very successful season and it was the best financial year the Club had ever had. The working account for the year showed a net profit of \$298.78, after writing off for depreciation of Club House, Boats and Oars, \$503.03, which could be considered very satisfactory as compared with the previous year when the net profit was \$31.37. This success was largely due to the institution of bathing members.

Mr. Carpenter was primarily responsible for the suggestion of having bathing members and they were not only greatly indebted to him for the suggestion, but also for superintending the building of the pier and the providing of towels and other things necessary to carry out the Club's undertaking.

Mr. Blair had also come forward and helped considerably in this and other directions. As shown by the Balance Sheet the value of the Club House now stood at \$14,750.00 and Boats and Oars at \$800.00, while there was at Bank a Fixed Deposit of \$1,000.00, at Current Account \$455.50, and a Reserve Account of \$853.92 had been created. The position of the Club therefore was both satisfactory and sound.

There was one thing mentioned in the Report of the Rowing Committee—the fact that that section had not been very active during the past year. There was no doubt that it was very difficult, with the exigencies of military service, to get crews together, but it was hoped that during the coming winter, one or two crews would be got together. It was probable that the V.R.C. would get two crews and possibly the Club could lend boats to other competitors. If they could get together four crews, that might form the nucleus of a regatta. The club had received a gift, from an anonymous donor, of two pair oar boats and the Club was very grateful to this anonymous donor for the valuable presentation. It was with great regret that they had to record the death of Mr. Woodhead. He had been most deservedly popular in the Club.

The thanks of the Club were due to Mr. Lowe and Mr. Blair for auditing the accounts of the Club, to Mr. Loughlin for his services as Hon. Secretary, and again, to Mr. Blair, for his services as Yachting Secretary, which post entailed a tremendous amount of work, and they owed him a great debt of gratitude.

The Chairman then moved the adoption of the Report and accounts.

Mr. Denison seconded, and the motion was carried.

Mr. Denison proposed, and Commodore Sandeman seconded, that the Hon. Mr. Claud Seyern be re-elected Commodore of the Club, and the motion was carried.

The Chairman then called for suggestions of names for the Yachting Committee, and it was proposed to re-elect last year's members.

The Hon. Mr. Pollock said that as he had forsaken racing for cruising he did propose to stand for the Yachting Committee again. He thought that all members of that Committee should be Yachtsmen and he was, in the circumstances, not prepared to serve. His Yacht, the *Colleen* was up for sale and he hoped to see her racing under his flag, but in a different name. He would therefore venture to propose that Mr. Lowe be elected to the Yachting Committee to fill the vacancy.

The proposal was unanimously agreed to and the following Yachting Committee was elected: Commodore Sandeman, R.N., Captain T. Arthur, Mr. D. K. Blair, Mr. A. Denison, Mr. A. R. Lowe and Mr. R. Sutherland.

The Chairman then announced that as no new names had been proposed for the Rowing Committee the old members be re-elected. There were, however, two vacancies, one caused by the death of Mr. Woodhead and the other by Lieut. J. S. McCann leaving the Colony.

It was then proposed that Mr. H. C. Lowick and Mr. A. Northey fill the vacancies. This was agreed to and the following Rowing Committee was elected: Messrs. V. Findlay Smith, E. W. Carpenter, T. A. Loughlin, H. S. Rouse, H. C. Lowick and A. Northey.

Mr. Denison proposed, and Captain Arthur seconded, that Mr. T. A. Loughlin be re-elected Hon. Secretary and the motion was carried.

Mr. Denison then said that as they had a balance of roughly \$1,500 in hand, he would like to suggest that the General Committee be authorised to redeem some of the Club debentures. By doing this they would effect a saving of the difference between the interest they received on the money in hand and the interest paid on the debentures.

The Chairman seconded and the motion was carried.

The Chairman then said that before the meeting closed he would like to express the regret he was sure they all felt, at Mr. Pollock's decision. He hoped that after a year's cruising, racing would reassert its influence over Mr. Pollock, who had been Commodore of the Club for many years and had taken a great part in the racing.

The meeting then terminated.

SPORT.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

"C" COY. MIDDLESEX REGT. 2; "D" COY. MIDDLESEX REGT. 1.

These teams met yesterday on the Military Ground at the Happy Valley, with a view to selecting players for the league teams, and to play off for the Regimental Football Cup which is played for monthly.

The meeting produced an interesting game, the ball visiting each end very quickly and both goalkeepers having plenty to do. "C" Company opened the scoring by some clever play. There was an excellent centre from the left wing, and back headed the ball into the net in a manner which gave the opposing goalkeeper no possible chance to save. This lead was maintained until half-time.

Soon after the commencement of the second half, the leaders forced a corner and after rather a mix-up in the goal-mouth, added the second goal to their score. Subsequently "B" company pressed a good deal and whilst they were attacking strongly, the ball was kicked high in front of goal. One of the defenders, apparently in an attempt to clear by kicking the ball over his head, put the ball instead, very beautifully into his own goal, well out of reach of the goalkeeper. The mistake however had no serious result for there was no further scoring, the "C" Company emerging winners by two goals to one.

While the above game was taking place the Royal Engineers were playing a practice match on the Naval Ground. The 5th Company and 83rd Company, R.G.A. had also arranged a match but after journeying from Stonecutters and Lyemun respectively they found that there was no ground available and, consequently, were unable to play.

BRITISH DECORATIONS FOR JAPANESE NAVAL OFFICERS.

Rear-Admiral Ballard, C.B., senior Naval officer at Malta, went on board the flagship of the Admiral commanding the Japanese squadron operating in the Mediterranean on August 3rd, for the purpose of presenting British decorations and medals awarded to certain Japanese officers and men of the Japanese destroyer flotilla. Rear-Admiral Ballard was received by the Japanese Admiral, and officers and men about to be decorated assembled amidships, with the crews of the destroyers and the ship's company of the flagship.

Before making the presentation Rear-Admiral Ballard explained that his Majesty had been pleased to award distinctions to seven officers and 20 petty officers and men who had been selected from the crews of the Japanese destroyers which were present at the time of the loss of the British troopship *Transylvania* torpedoed in the Mediterranean, in recognition of their gallant services in attempting to defend the transport, and saving life in circumstances of considerable danger and difficulty. The Governor, he said, wished to be represented, not only in token of his warm appreciation of our Japanese Allies, but also because the *Transylvania* was carrying officers and men of the British Army, many of whose lives the destroyer escort had been instrumental in saving. He deeply regretted that of those named for decoration two officers and four ratings had since lost their lives in action with the enemy. The Japanese Admiral would be asked to cause the insignia to be forwarded to their relatives, with an expression of profound sympathy from all ranks of the British Navy at Malta. Rear-Admiral Ballard concluded by expressing cordial recognition of the services rendered by the Japanese squadron in the Mediterranean, and the hope that the Alliance would continue for long to their benefit.

FREDERIC SHIPMAN'S FANTASTICS.

The Fantastics, Frederic Shipman's Company of artists from America, England, and Australia, will open their season next Wednesday night at the Theatre Royal. Mr. Shipman claims that the organisation is the best of its kind to visit these parts. Miss Billie Scanlon, a noted American comedienne who has brought with her to the east a stock of new songs and a trunkful of Parisian frocks; is the leading lady. Other prominent "Fantastics" are Leonard Nelson, described as Australia's greatest comedian; Ray Traynor, a brilliant pianist; Nellie Black, solo violinist and contralto; Fern French, a delightfully pretty New Zealander, who has earned a big reputation as a soprano and classic dancer; Alf Redhead, Wilson, a versatile artist who is billed as "An athletic humorist"; Fred Keeler and Ivy Aldous, novelty dancers; Elsie Black, flautist and piccolo-player; Hilda Felstead, musical monologist; and Bert Wiles, the ragtime xylophonist. Seats may be booked at Moutrie's on Monday.

AN UNEXPECTED RETORT.

When you make a speech in public steer clear of the interrogatory method. The other day a civic dignitary presided at the local school prize-giving, and took the opportunity of preaching a sort of Samuel Smiles sermon to the scholars, with his worshipful self as text. "Many years ago," he said, "I was only like one of yourselves—a poor ignorant little boy. Now by hard work and perseverance what have I become? Like Antony, he paused for a reply. And it came, with disconcerting clearness from the body of the hall: "A swankpot!"

INTIMATIONS

"OUR + DAY"

18th OCT., 1917.

DRAWING OF WAR BONDS

LANE, CRAWFORD

and Company

WILL PRESENT FREE

ONE TICKET

FOR EVERY \$20 WORTH OF GOODS

PURCHASED IN THEIR STORE.

SHIPCHANDLERY DEPARTMENT EXCEPTED.

FOR CASH ONLY.

FROM SEPT. 26TH TO OCT. 16TH.

Wm. Powell Ltd
TELEPHONE 346

JUST ARRIVED:

NEW MODELS
MILLINERY.

SMART TWEED SKIRTS. SILK SHIRTS.

SILK GOLF SWEATERS.

COMING

THEATRE ROYAL.

FREDERIC SHIPMAN

Presents the

FANTASTICS

THE STRONGEST AND BEST COMPANY OF ARTISTS THAT EVER CAME EAST.

OPENING NIGHT: WEDNESDAY, OCT. 10.

Tickets \$3, \$2, \$1.

Sale Opens at MOUTRIE'S on Monday.



NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

BANK HOLIDAY.

IN accordance with Ordinance No. 5 of 1912 the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS on MONDAY, the 8th instant, Hongkong, 3rd October, 1917. [1111]

NOTICE.

WE HAVE, as from October 1st, converted our Business into a China Company, under the name of:
ARNOLD BROTHERS & CO., LTD.
H. E. ARNOLD. [1112]

NOTICE.

WE HAVE authorised the following Gentlemen to Sign per Procuration for our Company:
J. S. S. COOPER Shanghai.
J. A. JOLLIER Shanghai.
W. HERGENROTHER Hongkong.
A. J. COOPER Hongkong.
F. N. BRILL Canton.
ARNOLD BROTHERS & CO., LTD. [1113]

S.S. "SUICAI."

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Undersigned are the Original Time Charterers of the above-named S.S. "SUICAI," ON W.O.S.S. Co. [1114]

NOTICE.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

THE CERTIFICATE for one Share No. 14011 in this Company standing in the name of WILLIAM DE RUSSET of Yokohama, Japan, has been LOST, and if at the expiration of one month from the date hereof the above document be not forthcoming, another Certificate for the said Share will be issued by the Company and thereafter no other will be acknowledged.

C. H. P. HAY,
per pro. General Manager.
Hongkong, 4th October, 1917. [1116]

HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING will be held in the Pavilion TO-DAY (THURSDAY), at 5.30 P.M.
PAUL HODGSON,
Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, 4th October, 1917. [1115]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY MEETING of Members will be held on SATURDAY, the 13th October, 1917, at 12 o'clock NOON, at the Offices of the HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB, on the ground floor of the HONGKONG CLUB ANNEX, Chater Road.
By Order,
T. F. HOUGH,
Clerk of the Course.
Hongkong, 28th September, 1917. [1088]

THE "GLEN" LINE, LTD.

WE HAVE This Day been Appointed AGENTS of the "GLEN" Line, Ltd. All enquiries should henceforth be addressed to the Undersigned.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
Agents,
"GLEN" LINE, LTD.
Hongkong, 1st October, 1917. [1037]

8% MILITARY LOAN.

THIRD DRAWING FOR REDEMPTION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the Public that the Third Drawing for the Redemption of the 8% Military Loan will take place in Peking on 2nd October, 1917, the total amount to be drawn being \$1,700,000.
The serial numbers of Drawn Bonds will be published in the Government Gazette.
THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE
Peking, 8th September, 1917. [1084]

WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN TUTOR to give Lessons in English two evenings a week before 7 P.M.
Apply to—
"F. M. S."
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [1103]

G. R. NOTICE

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.
Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.
All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION or PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916.
Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.
The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

INTIMATIONS

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, OF HONGKONG

Announces a free lecture on

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE

WM. R. BATHVON, O.S.B.

THEATRE ROYAL.

TO DAY (THURSDAY), OCTOBER 4th, 1917,
AT 5.30 P.M. [1087]

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

PROMENADE CONCERT SEASON 1917.

The Second Concert will be held in the BOTANICAL GARDEN, on SATURDAY, 6th OCTOBER, AT 9 P.M.
Vocalists:
Miss ENID COOPER, Mr. H. E. MURIEL, Miss GORDON, Mr. E. G. AQUINO,
Police Reserve Orchestra,
74th Punjab Band (by kind permission).
Admission 30 cents and \$1.00 (the latter includes the right to use the reserved but unnumbered chairs). Naval and Military Forces in Uniform 10 cents.
Children charged adult prices.
Gate opens at 8.30 P.M. [1106]

SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE.

BOXING!

CLASSES for Youths and Boys begin this month.
TUESDAYS—General Classes 5.15-7.15 P.M.
FRIDAYS—For British Youths and Boys 5.15-7.15 P.M.
Instructor (Mr. H. MARRIOTT) ("Kid" MARRIOTT).
There will be an entrance fee and a monthly fee payable in advance.
Full particulars can be obtained from—
THE SECRETARY,
SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE. [1094]

VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEEDS.

FRESH CROP of 1917 having been just collected orders solicited for Autumn or early Spring sowing.
List will be mailed free on application.

THE YOKOHAMA NURSERY

Co., Ltd.,

P.O. Box 72;

YOKOHAMA, JAPAN. [1103]

G. R.

SANITARY BOARD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

To the OWNERS OF DOMESTIC BUILDINGS.

TAKE NOTICE that under No. 5 of the DOMESTIC CLEANLINESS (as amended), every Domestic Building or part of such Building within the EASTERN Division of the City of Victoria, and the EASTERN Division of Kowloon and New Kowloon, occupied by Members of more than one family, except those within the European Reservation or in Kowloon South of Austin Road or those parts of a Domestic Building used as a Shop, Office or Godown, must be CLEANSED and LIMEWASHED THROUGHOUT by the owners during the months of October and November.

N.B.—The word "throughout" used in this Notice means that the House should be limewashed in respect of all the Walls of each Room, all Ceilings, Partitions, Stair Casings and Room Linings, all Ceilings and the Underneath of Roofs in Main Buildings, Offices and Servants' Quarters and inclusive of Verandahs.
The Backyard must have its containing Walls limewashed up to the level of the First Floor, Carved, Painted or Polished Woodwork in good condition, however, need not be limewashed, but must be Cleaned.
The Board is prepared to limewash FREE OF CHARGE a limited number of Buildings of these Divisions. OWNERS who desire to avail themselves of this offer should apply in writing to the Secretary on or before the 7th of October.

Choice among applicants will be in the absolute discretion of the President.
The EASTERN Division of the City of Victoria is bounded on the West by Gilman Street and Peel Street.
Kowloon is divided into the EASTERN and WESTERN Divisions by Nathan Road and a straight line drawn from the NORTH end through the Yau-mai service reservoir to the NORTHERN Boundary of Kowloon.
A. M. GALE,
Secretary.

Dated this 29th day of September, 1917. [1095]

AUCTIONS.

G. R. PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on TUESDAY, the 9th day of October, 1917, at 3 P.M., at the Office of the PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, by Order of His EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Nathan Road, Kowloon, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a CROWN RENT to be fixed by the Surveyor of the MASTERY THE KING, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

| No. of Lot | Boundary Measurements (Approximate) | Contents in square feet | Annual Rent | Upset Price |
|------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1 | As per plan | 27,050 (about) | 310 | \$7,050 |

PUBLIC AUCTION.

By ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

MESSRS. HUGHES & HOUGH have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

ON WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of October, 1917, at 3 P.M., at their Sales Room, Ice House Street, Victoria, Hongkong.

The following Valuable Leasehold Property situated at Victoria, Hongkong, viz.—
ALL THAT piece or parcel of ground situated at Victoria aforesaid and known and registered in the Land Office as Inland Lot No. 1855—Term 99 years created by a Crown Lease dated 16th February, 1912—Annual Crown rent \$78.00—Area 100,110 square feet.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to—

JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER,
Princes Buildings, Ice House Street, Hongkong,
Solicitors for the Mortgagee,
or to
MESSRS. HUGHES & HOUGH,
The Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 24th September, 1917. [1069]

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.

IMMEDIATE entry. Four very desirable SHOPS, situated in Ice House Street, opposite the Grand Hotel, recently reconstructed.
For rent and other particulars apply to—
THE MANAGER,
HONGKONG ICE CO., LTD.,
46, Connaught Road Central. [800]

TO LET.

OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road Central.
OFFICE in King's Buildings.
HOUSES in Morston Terrace and Wongsichong Road.
HOUSES on Shumson, Canton.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD. [28]

TO LET.

A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Kowloon.

Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd.,
Alexandra Buildings [841]

TO BE SOLD.

"GLENSHIEL" and "GLENSHIEL BUNGALOW," 140 and 141, THE PRIZE.

Apply to—
Box 543,
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [1086]

FOR SALE.

HONGKONG POSTAGE STAMPS (all different) in packets of—
10 Stamps for \$0.50 30 Stamps for \$2.50
20 " " 1.50 40 " " 5.00
25 " " 1.50 50 " " 8.00

GRACA & CO.,
No. 4, WYNDHAM STREET,
Hongkong.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

TO-DAY.

5.30 p.m.—Hongkong Cricket Club, Annual General Meeting.
6.30 p.m.—Christian Science Lectures at the Theatre Royal.

Saturday, 6th Oct.—
9 p.m.—Promenade Concert by Hongkong Police Reserve in the Botanic Garden.

Monday, 8th Oct.—
Bank Holiday.

Tuesday, 9th Oct.—
3 p.m.—Auction of Crown Land at Public Works Dept.

Wednesday, 10th Oct.—
3 p.m.—Auction of Valuable Leasehold Property at Sales Room, by Messrs. Hughes & Hough.

9.15 p.m.—Fantasies at the Theatre Royal.
Saturday, 13th Oct.—
Noon—Hongkong Jockey Club, Half-Yearly Meeting.
Thursday, 18th Oct.—
"Our Day."

INTIMATION

THERE IS NOTHING MORE

REFRESHING

IN YOUR BATH

THAN

WATSON'S

HOUSEHOLD

AMMONIA.

In Bottles 75 Cts. Each.

ONLY FROM

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

TELEPHONE 16

DEATH.

HARVEY.—Died of wounds in France, on 23rd September, Lieutenant WILLIAM ROYAL HARVEY, R.F.A., late of Boyd & Co., Amoy and Formosa. [1109]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOGES ROAD, C. LONDON, OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 4th OCTOBER, 1917.

ACCEPTANCE OF PRESENTS BY CIVIL SERVANTS.

In Article 46 of the Colonial Regulations it is clearly laid down that all servants of the Crown are prohibited from receiving valuable presents, other than the ordinary gifts of personal friends, and certainly nobody with any experience of the East will doubt the wisdom of this rule. It is, consequently, an unpleasant surprise to learn that the acceptance of gifts has become more or less a recognised practice in the Exports and Imports Department of Hongkong. This fact was elicited during the trial at the Criminal Sessions this week of the manager of a very important Japanese export firm, who was indicted for offering an official of the Department a gold watch and chain with a view to influencing his conduct as a public servant. It appeared that the prisoner desired to export some steel plates in larger quantities than was allowed under the regulations, and when leaving the office of Mr. J. D. LLOYD, with whom he had discussed the matter, he placed a parcel containing the jewellery on the desk, saying: "Please accept."

The inference drawn by the prosecution was that the present was offered in the hope of securing preferential treatment. For the defence it was argued that it was a Japanese custom to make gifts at this season of the year, and that the prisoner had no ulterior motive, but merely wished to show his appreciation of past attentions. In cross-examination, Mr. LLOYD admitted that most of the important Japanese firms who had dealings with the Department were in the habit of sending presents to the officials, and, after consultation on the subject, the Superintendent decided that it would be politic to accept them. Mr. LLOYD was unable, however, to remember receiving a pair of gold and jade sleeve links from the prisoner last January, and, when pressed on this point by the Chief Justice, pleaded, by way of explanation for his lapse of memory, that he had "various presents"—a remark which drew from the defending counsel the comment: "You are a lucky man to receive so many presents that you do not know what you do receive." In the circumstances, the jury very properly took the view that the prosecution had failed to make out its case, and the prisoner was discharged. Obviously, it would be unreasonable to expect a foreigner to realise that a courtesy could become a crime merely by a change of season. The fault lay entirely with the officials of the Exports and Imports Department for placing themselves in an ambiguous position. We do not for one moment question their motives. The very fact that they initiated this prosecution because they suspected an attempt was being made to bribe them is a sufficient proof of their *bona fides*. It cannot, however, be denied that they have been guilty of a very regrettable error of judgment and have set a very unfortunate example to their subordinates. They were actuated, presumably, by a desire to avoid wounding the susceptibilities of the Chinese and Japanese, but it should never be forgotten that Hongkong is a part of the British Empire, and when the customs of other nations conflict with our own in such a matter as this it is our customs which should prevail. Government officials, in Crown Colonies especially, are invested with a great deal of power—it was admitted, for example, that there was nothing to prevent Mr. LLOYD from signing any permit, whether it complied with the regulations or not—and it is imperative not only that they should exercise that power with strict impartiality, but that, like Cassin's wife, they should be above suspicion. In other words, they must be satisfied not merely that their consciences are clear but also that their actions do not expose them to the risk of being regarded as venal. Such a standard of conduct precludes all possibility of accepting presents from members of the public, whether they be Orientals or Occidentals. Though it may be usual in the East to distribute gifts at certain seasons of the year, it is not reasonable to suppose that this form of generosity is exercised indiscriminately. On the contrary, it is probable that, in many instances, it is an expression of that gratitude which has been defined as a lively sense of favours to come. We do not want our cosmopolitan community to labour under the erroneous impression that they must be prepared to pay if they would avoid being prejudiced. Whatever criticisms may be levelled against the British Civil Service it is recognised throughout the world as a model of integrity, and the proud reputation which it enjoys in this respect cannot be too jealously guarded.

We have to acknowledge the receipt of magazines for the Troops from H.E. the Governor.
The Pupils of Beilic's Girls' School have given a donation of \$10 to the funds of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals.
A seven-year-old Chinese boy was sent to the Government Civil Hospital yesterday suffering from injuries caused by being knocked down by a motor-car in Queen's Road East.
The case in which Messrs. A. Raven and J. Carr Clark, architects, were summoned by Mr. A. E. Wright, of the P.W.D., for building verandahs over Crown lands without sanction was resumed at the Hongkong Magistracy. Mr. Raven's clerk deposed that the contractor had been notified to stop the work, and, after further evidence, his worship found the defendants' blameless and dismissed the summons.
The British Dominions General Insurance Co., Ltd., for whom Messrs. J. M. da Rocha & Co. are the local agents, have just issued their Year Book for 1917. The volume has been compiled on lines similar to its predecessor, which met with such a favourable reception, and contains a number of interesting articles by well-known people and a mass of information calculated to prove useful to the business man.

The annual general meeting of the Hongkong C.C. will be held in the pavilion to-day at 5.30 p.m.

We regret to record the death in France from wounds, on September 33rd, of Lieut. W. R. Harvey, R.F.A., late of the firm of Messrs. Boyd & Co., of Amoy and Formosa. Lieut. Harvey left Formosa for England in October, 1914, and had been in France since September, 1915.

The Royal Naval Quadrille Club held their fortnightly Whist Drive in the Naval Canteen on Tuesday evening. There was a large attendance, and the following won prizes:—Ladies: 1st, Mrs. Gerrard; 2nd, Mrs. Goodall; 3rd, Mrs. Black; Hidden Number, Mrs. Bottom. Men: 1st, Mr. Wakelam; 2nd, Mr. Pullen; 3rd, Mr. Jones; Hidden Number, Mr. Wright. The "booby" prizes were awarded to Mrs. Hast and Mr. Ashworth. Chief Writer Smith carried out the duties of M. C.

The case at the Criminal Sessions in which three Indians are charged with the murder of an Indian Sergt.-Major of the Royal Naval Dockyard Police was adjourned yesterday owing to the indisposition of the Chief Justice. Sir William Rees-Davies attended the Court, but was too unwell to proceed. The hearing was postponed in the first instance until to-day, but, as the Chief Justice showed no sign of improvement during the course of the morning, it was subsequently decided to adjourn the Court until to-morrow (Friday).

The 7th anniversary of the Republic of Portugal will be celebrated at Kowloon on Friday. By kind permission of the Committee of the Club, a Tea Party for children will be held in the grounds of the Club de Recreo, at 5 p.m. In the evening there will be a soiree at the Club, and, by courtesy of the officers, the band of the 74th Punjab, under Bandmaster Vassalloo, will discourse selections of music. The Celebration Committee are organising a sale of Portuguese national flags during the day, the proceeds of which will be given to the Portuguese Soldiers' Tobacco Fund.

"OUR DAY."

LADY MAY ROSE FUND.

Subscriptions already acknowledged—
Mrs. Dorothy Digby \$1,700
..... 20
..... \$1,720

HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Hongkong Legislative Council will be held to-day at 2.30 p.m. The "Orders of the day" are as follow:—

First reading of a Bill intituled, "An Ordinance to provide for the licensing and control of places where persons are lodged for hire."

First reading of a Bill intituled, "An Ordinance to amend the Liquors Consolidation Ordinance, 1911."

First reading of a Bill intituled, "An Ordinance to consolidate and amend the law relating to the deportation of undesirable persons."

Second reading of the Bill intituled, "An Ordinance to facilitate Legal Proceedings against enemies in certain cases."

HONGKONG'S WATER SUPPLY.

The report of the water authority for the month ended October 1st, shows that on that date the City and Hill district reservoirs contained 1,559.34 million gallons as compared with 733.22 million gallons on the same date last year. The consumption in this district during September was 185.20 million gallons by an estimated population of 269,419 or an average consumption per head per day of 22.9 gallons. In the same month last year an estimated population of 265,819 consumed 186.01 million gallons, or an average consumption per head per day of 24.5 gallons.

The total storage in the Kowloon Gravitation reservoir on October 1st, was 352.50 million gallons, which is the same as the total storage on the same date in 1916. An estimated population of 100,550 consumed 22.78 million gallons of water, giving an average consumption per head per day of 13.2 gallons. In the same month last year an estimated population of 98,750 consumed 29.50 million gallons, or 13.2 gallons per head per day.

The Government Analyst's report states that the water is of excellent quality.

THE WAR.

GERMAN POSITIONS ON FRENCH FRONT.

ADMITTEDLY UNTENABLE.

SIGNIFICANT ITALIAN SUCCESS.

SOUTH AFRICAN PARTY CONGRESS.

SPEECH BY GENERAL BOTHA.

Franco-Belgian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE FRENCH GAINS.

GERMANS ANXIOUS.

LONDON, October 3rd.

Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters states that the Germans are very anxious regarding the situation at Bois-le-Chateau and on the right bank of the Meuse, and have ordered that the dominating points in the wood must be recaptured at all costs, as their present positions, without Croix de la Vaux, which is a height on the eastern margin of the wood and is in the hands of the French, are untenable; hence the third determined counter-attack yesterday, which failed, with heavy enemy losses.

HEAVY GERMAN ATTACK.

PARIS, October 3rd.

A French communiqué states:—There was fairly violent artillery activity in Belgium and on the Aisne Front.

The Germans heavily attacked after the bombardment mentioned this morning, on the right of the Meuse, between Hill 344 and Samogneux. They gained a footing at a point to the north of the Hill, but were driven out from the greater part, after violent fighting.

EARLIER CABLES.

BRITISH FRONT.

SIX ENEMY ATTACKS COMPLETELY FAIL.

LONDON, October 2nd.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—Yesterday and last night the enemy made five attacks with fresh troops between the Ypres-Menin road and the north-eastern corner of Polygon Wood. They also attacked Zonnebeke.

All six attacks ended in complete failure, with the exception of the posts reported lost yesterday.

The enemy suffered heavily and did not gain any advantage.

We repulsed raiders south of Lens.

TALLY OF BOMBS DURING SEPTEMBER.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We twice attacked Gontrobo aerodrome on Monday, and several tons of bombs burst on the sheds.

We also bombed Carnieres aerodrome, near Cambrai, and twice attacked a German long-range gun.

We brought down five machines and drove down three. Two of ours are missing.

Our aeroplanes, during September, dropped 125 tons of bombs.

LONDON, October 2nd.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports that there was only reciprocal artillery firing.

GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, October 2nd.

A German wireless official message states:—We captured a portion of Polygon Wood, five hundred metres deep, and withstood repeated counter-attacks.

SMASHING ENEMY COUNTER-ATTACKS.

LONDON, October 2nd.

Reuter's Correspondent at the British Headquarters states:—The enemy counter-attacked most heavily in the neighbourhood of Tower Hamlets, this morning, on a front for which they have already fought most hard. A bombardment of great intensity preceded the attacks, but our reply was considerably more violent.

Mist hampered the airmen at the outset, but the conditions improved later.

The first attack was launched at 6.15 on a wide front astride the Menin road. The first and second waves were so badly hampered by our artillery that they did not reach us.

The third wave got into contact, but broke and fell back in the face of a steady, devastating machine-gun fire. Simultaneously a body of our men, cheering, broke forward in pursuit and established themselves one hundred yards in advance of the previous line.

The second attack at 8.40 was almost everywhere repulsed. Our posts were slightly bent back at one point, but the fighting continues. These operations have been terribly costly for the enemy.

ENEMY SUFFERS FRIGHTFULLY.

LONDON, October 2nd.

Reuter's Correspondent at the British Headquarters says:—As a result of the fighting arising from the German counter-attack yesterday, our position beyond Cameron House seems to be largely if not quite restored, while elsewhere we advanced over a hundred yards, owing to the gallantry of the Welsh troops, who drove back the enemy.

We learn that the ground in front of our lines is strewn with German corpses. The enemy suffered frightfully in his unsuccessful attempts to regain some shell-hole areas which he professes to regard as tactically valuable.

There is a considerable proportion of Poles and Alsations among the new troops which the Germans hurried up to defend the Menin Ridge. The Germans are desperately anxious to impress their people with the extent of their "victory" in Flanders, wherefore they are resorting to an old trick. The mere handful of prisoners they have taken in recent fighting have been sent to a town where a number of prisoners previously taken are assembled, and the prisoners are marched through the town whilst they are cinematographed for the benefit of the German public.

FRENCH FRONT.

FRENCH WIN DESPERATE FIGHT.

PARIS, October 2nd.

A communiqué says:—There were somewhat lively artillery actions on the Aisne front and on the right bank of the Meuse. After a violent bombardment, the Germans attacked between Chaume Wood and Bezonvaux. A desperate fight ensued in our advanced trenches, ending in our favour, the line being completely restored.

AERIAL BOMBING ATTACKS.

Our bombing machines also dropped over two thousand kilograms of explosives on depots at Roulers, six thousand kilograms on railway stations at Mazudwippy and Thionville, an aerodrome at Chambley, bivouacs at Spincourt and Tilly, and a munition depot at Longue Farm, where a violent explosion was observed. We brought down two aeroplanes yesterday.

MASSED ENEMY FORCES DISPERSED.

A communiqué states:—There was marked reciprocal artillery firing on the whole of the Aisne front, especially in the sector of Craonne.

Our artillery dispersed enemy forces massing in the region north-west of Rheims.

The artillery duel was particularly intense on the right of the Meuse during the night, from Samogneux to Bezonvaux.

We stopped two attacks in the Beaumont sector, inflicting appreciable losses on the enemy.

Enemy aeroplanes very violently bombed Dunkirk. There was serious material damage, with numerous civilian victims.

We carried out reprisals by dropping bombs on Stuttgart, Treves, Coblenz and Frankfurt-on-Main.

GERMAN CLAIM.

LONDON, October 2nd.

A wireless German official report states:—We penetrated a rear French position near Bezonvaux, taking one hundred prisoners.

Aerial Activities.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE SIXTH AIR RAID ON LONDON.

OFFICIAL CASUALTY LIST.

LONDON, October 2nd.

The Press Bureau says that in last night's air-raid ten persons were killed and thirty-eight injured.

It is officially stated that all our pilots have landed safely during the last eight days' air raids.

GERMAN VERSION.

A German official message states:—Our aviators, last night, again attacked London, Sheerness, Ramsgate and Dover.

NOTABLE AIR DUEL.

FAMOUS GERMAN AIRMAN'S DEATH.

LONDON, October 2nd.

Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters, giving instances of the feats of British airmen, tells how the famous German airman Voss was killed. Two British aeroplanes saw Voss's triplane with another aeroplane engaging a British machine and hastened to the latter's assistance. One of the British machines was piloted by a crack airman and the combat resolved itself into a duel between him and Voss. For a while they made a running fight, maintaining a stream of bullets from their machine-guns and maneuvering for position so that the wings of the aeroplanes were frequently within a few feet of each other. When the Englishman had replaced his ammunition drum for the third time, he succeeded in getting above Voss, who shut off his engine and dived to the earth. The Englishman followed and got a good burst of fire right upon Voss whose machine glided down until it bumped on the ground, and it is evident that Voss was killed in his seat.

An airman, who crossed the enemy line at Zonnebeke had an exciting experience. He dived down from two thousand feet, and, firing his machine-gun, scattered a party of Huns. He bombed a munition dump and was attacked by superior forces. He dived through the barrage into the British lines with his aeroplane crippled. He was wounded in the leg. Two stretcher bearers were carrying him in, when a shell killed one and wounded the other. The aviator rose to assist the injured man, when a second shell again wounded him, whereupon he limped to cover.

Four British aeroplanes attacked nine German machines and sent down five, one of which was on fire. All our machines returned safely.

BOMBS DROPPED IN HOLLAND.

THE HAGUE, October 2nd.

An aeroplane of unknown nationality, dropped two bombs on Sluis, destroying two houses.

There were no fatalities.

FIFTEEN GERMAN AEROPLANES DESTROYED.

AMSTERDAM, October 2nd.

It is reported that fifteen German aeroplanes were destroyed in the Allied air raid on the St. Denis-Western aerodrome on September 30th.

SUCCESSFUL NAVAL AIR BOMBING.

OUTBREAK OF FIRES.

LONDON, October 2nd.

The Admiralty announces that naval aircraft, on Sunday, bombed hangars at St. Denis-Western, the aerodrome igniting. The fire was visible for thirty miles. We also bombed Zebrugge dock-gates. We made another raid on St. Denis-Western at noon on Monday. There were several direct hits, and we also ignited two sheds.

The shed hit on Sunday appears to be completely gutted.

RAILWAY LINE DAMAGED.

During the air raid on St. Denis-Western, a bomb made a big hole in the railway line. A troop train was bombed and derailed. There were a number of casualties.

FURTHER PROGRESS.

LONDON, October 2nd.

An official message from East Africa states:—We are steadily progressing, to the south-west of Lindi, and have repulsed strong counter-attacks.

A German detachment, consisting of fifteen Europeans, 160 native troops and several hundred carriers, surrendered, south-east of Kondoa Irangi.

LATEST CABLES.

AIR RAIDS ON STUTTGART.

AMSTERDAM, October 3rd.

The *Frankfurter Zeitung* states that Stuttgart was twice air raided on Sunday night.

Two people were killed and five injured.

Italian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SIGNIFICANT ADVANCE BY ITALIANS.

UDINE, October 3rd.

The Italians, at the extreme end of the Bainsizza plateau, between Podlaka and Madoric, made a small but significant advance, capturing a valuable hill 2,500 feet high, after an heroic struggle. The hill has changed hands frequently during the recent fighting.

Russian Front.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

RUSSIAN FRONT.

FURTHER ADVANCE IN RIGA.

LONDON, October 2nd.

A Russian wireless official message states:—We advanced a mile in the Riga area, in the Kronenberg-Groundelli sector.

DISORDERS IN RUSSIAN TURKESTAN.

PETROGRAD, October 2nd.

Agitators at Tashkent, supported by two regiments, have declared their independence and rejected an ultimatum from the Government, which sent troops to suppress disorders.

The Mussulmans and Military Cadets at Tashkent are opposing the rebels. Cadets have occupied the fortress.

General.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

STEEL HELMETS WORN IN LONDON.

LONDON, October 3rd.

The guards at Marlborough House and St. James' Palace were wearing steel helmets yesterday.

The Special Constables are agitating for helmets.

A NEW AIR MINISTRY.

LONDON, October 3rd.

The *Daily Chronicle* states that the War Cabinet has practically decided upon the creation of an Air Ministry with a separate war service.

GERMAN PRECAUTIONS AGAINST AIR ATTACKS.

AMSTERDAM, October 3rd.

An Essen newspaper publishes a military order which states that all lights must be darkened in the district of Dusseldorf, a large part of Westphalia and at other places in Western Germany, as a precaution against possible air attacks.

THE SWEDISH CABINET CRISIS.

STOCKHOLM, October 3rd.

The King has summoned the leaders of the three parties, including M. Branting, with a view to forming a coalition Government.

HINDENBURG'S BIRTHDAY.

"NO MORE PEACE TALK."

AMSTERDAM, October 3rd.

Germany is celebrating Field-Marshal von Hindenburg's birthday.

Replying to congratulations, von Hindenburg, in a telegram, said that the watchword of the German people must be "no more peace talk" until the bloody work was done and victory theirs.

THE RUSSIAN DEMOCRATIC CONFERENCE.

DELEGATES DEMAND PEACE.

PETROGRAD, October 3rd.

At the Democratic Conference, the majority of the Council of Workmen and Soldiers' Delegates protested against coalition with the bourgeoisie.

A deputation of 200 Delegates, declaring that they represented half a million workers, accompanied by soldiers, attempted to force their way into the Conference to protest against a coalition and to demand an immediate peace.

Six members of the deputation were admitted.

EARLIER CABLES.

SOUTH AFRICAN POLITICS: NATIONALIST REPUBLICAN PROPAGANDA REPUDIATED.

PRETORIA, October 2nd.

At the opening of the South African Party Congress, the Chairman, Mr. Van Heerden, the Minister of Agriculture, dealing with the subject of industries, congratulated the country on its great progress and unprecedented prosperity, notwithstanding the war.

General Botha, in the course of an address, emphasised the fact that the war had been forced upon the Allies and that the only thing to do now was to fight to a finish. An inconclusive peace, he said, would only mean another and perhaps greater war in the future, which would constitute a serious menace to Africa. Let the peace, General Botha added, be one which will be beneficial to the whole world and enable every country to shape its future on a sound basis. Referring to the republican propaganda, General Botha pointed out that the people of South Africa lived under a Constitution which granted every kind of liberty. It now seemed, he said, as though the Nationalists wished to break down the Constitution which they themselves had helped to draft. The Nationalists, he asserted, were not in earnest but only wished to gain a few votes. He was agreed to none in his love for the republican system, but he warned the propagandists that they were playing with fire. In conclusion, General Botha denied the rumours of coalition with the Unionists, maintaining that it would be dangerous to swap horses in the middle of a fast-running stream and also dangerous to go in for new ventures when the main object should be to see the war brought to a successful issue.

Congress debated a resolution with the Nationalists and finally passed a resolution of preparedness to bring about a better understanding on the basis, first, of the maintenance of the Union Constitution, secondly, the carrying out of obligations connected therewith, and thirdly, the maintenance of South African Party principles. Both the mover and seconder of the resolution emphasised they could have nothing to do with the Nationalist Republican propaganda which would be fatal to any possibility of a reunion. The subsequent discussion disclosed the clear and emphatic repudiation of the republican propaganda, an amended motion unanimously endorsing Mr. Merriam's anti-republican resolution, as accepted at the last session of Parliament.

The Congress passed a resolution thanking General Smuts for his services and hoping for his safe return, and also a resolution in favour of providing land settlement for returned soldiers was unanimously passed.

The Cape branch of the South African Party has presented General Botha with an eulogistic address, emphasising the support of a large majority of people in the Cape province.

BRITISH EXPORTS TO SCANDINAVIA AND NETHERLANDS.

ALL ARTICLES EXCEPT PRINTED MATTER PROHIBITED.

LONDON, October 2nd.

A notification in the *Gazette* prohibits the export of all articles to Scandinavia and the Netherlands, except printed matter.

CAPTURES IN MESOPOTAMIA.

THIRTEEN THOUSAND TURKISH PRISONERS.

LONDON, October 2nd.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Paris, the British troops have taken prisoner thirteen thousand Turks in Mesopotamia.

AMOUNT OF THE CAPTURES.

A Mesopotamia official message says:—Owing to the extent of the fighting area at Ramadiah, it is at present impossible to give the complete captures, which include thirteen guns, twelve machine-guns, 600 wounded and 2,200 unwounded prisoners, of which 200 are officers. We have buried 200 Turks.

GERMANO-TURKISH PREPARATIONS FOILED.

PARIS, October 2nd.

The newspapers give prominence to the Mesopotamia victory, which, they point out, has upset the Germano-Turkish preparations for an attempt to recapture Bagdad.

SWEDISH CABINET CRISIS.

STOCKHOLM, October 2nd.

The Cabinet has resigned. The King has requested the Ministers to remain at their posts for the present.

BUILDING COLLAPSE IN CALAIS.

PARIS, October 2nd.

A building collapsed in Calais. Twenty persons were killed.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

THE U. S. A. LOAN.

PEKING, October 3rd.

The agreement respecting the U. S. A. loan of 25,000,000 gold dollars will be signed shortly.

LOAN TO HELP FLOOD VICTIMS.

A United States merchant will lend 1,000,000 dollars to the Government to assist the victims of the flood. There is no security.

CHINESE MINISTER TO AUSTRIA.

The Chinese Minister to Austria left Vienna on September 29th.

CUSTOMS DUTIES.

The Government will appoint Sun Po-chi to revise the table of Customs Duties in consultation with the representatives of the foreign nation concerned.

PREMIER SENDS FOR EX-PREMIER.

The Premier has sent Chin-Yun to Tsientsin to fetch Li Yuan-hung.

AMERICA AND THE WAR: SUBSTANTIAL SUBSCRIPTIONS TO LIBERTY LOAN.

NEW YORK, October 2nd.

The Liberty Loan has started auspiciously with two subscriptions of ten million dollars each, by the New York Life Insurance and the Kuhn Loeb Companies.

WAR TAX BILL.

From Washington it is stated that a War Tax Bill, raising \$2,575,000,000 in taxes, has been adopted by the House of Representatives, without a roll call. The Senate is expected to adopt it to-morrow.

CREDIT TO GREAT BRITAIN.

A further credit of \$50,000,000 has been extended to Britain, making a total thus far of \$1,240,000,000.

WAR DEPARTMENT'S OFFICIAL COMMUNIQUE.

WASHINGTON, October 2nd.

The War Department's second official communiqué in commenting on the immense strategic importance of the British thrust on the Menin Road and the futile German counter-attacks, says:—"The superiority of the British over the enemy has been conclusively proved during the engagements of the past week. Furthermore, it shows that the fighting stamina of the Germans has deteriorated, not that the enemy did not display great skill and determination in his repeated counter-attacks." It finds that the outstanding feature of the fighting on the French front is the enormous wastage of German manpower.

NAVAL COMMUNIQUE.

Mr. Daniels, the Secretary for War, is preparing to issue a weekly communiqué on the progress of the Navy's war preparations, also disclosing, officially, something of the work done by the American naval forces in European waters.

FOOD CONSERVATION WEEK.

Mr. Hoover, the Food Controller, appeals to the country to observe a huge food conservation week, from October 21st to 28th, emphasising the demands upon the United States, and declaring:—"The Allies are our first line of defence. They must be fed, and food will win the war." The movement includes a household canvass of twenty-two million families.

EXPLOSION IN MUNITIONS FACTORY.

LONDON, October 2nd.

The Press Bureau announces that a serious fire and explosion have taken place in a munitions factory in the North of the England.

There has been much damage to the factory.

No deaths are yet reported, but a number of workers were injured.

GERMAN AEROPLANES FOR DUTCH ARMY.

AMSTERDAM, October 2nd.

The *Handelsblad* states that Germany is supplying twelve aeroplanes to the Dutch Army.

INTER-ALLY CONFERENCE.

ENEMY GOODS IN OCCUPIED TERRITORY.

LONDON, October 3rd.

Reuter's Agency is informed that an Inter-Ally Conference to deal with the treatment of enemy goods in occupied territory is to meet in Paris.

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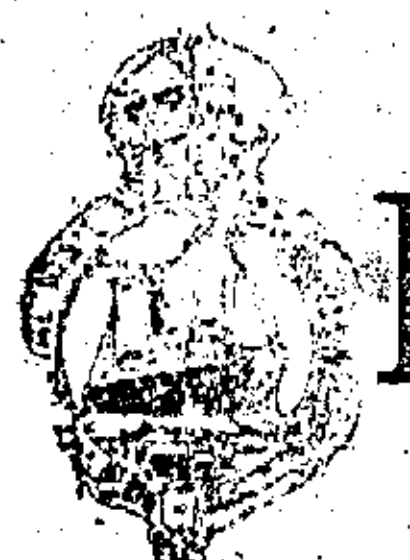
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FOR STEAMERS TO SAIL

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HAIPHONG "TAKSANG" Sunday, 7th Oct., 7 a.m.
TIENSIN "CHIPSING" Saturday, 13th Oct., 11 a.m.
MANILA "LOONGSANG" Saturday, 13th Oct., 3 p.m.

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ITALIAN SPY TRIAL. MR. GERLACH'S ROLE. HOODWINKING THE POPE.

The full text of the verdict in the recent espionage trial would seem to show that the part played by Mr. Gerlach in the story is less important than had been commonly supposed, though the trial will always be associated with his name. The available evidence at least went to indicate that his main function was that of paymaster to some of those who were working for German money and that he served when necessary as a channel for not very important information. He was not in any sense the head of the espionage organization. It is not thought that he has the intelligence necessary for such a post.

Rudolph Gerlach, or von Gerlach (apparently he had no right to the prefix which he used), comes of a Bavarian family and was born in Baden 32 years ago. His first profession was the Army, but his career as an officer lasted only a few years. The story goes that he found life rich in irresistible temptations, and that he very nearly "went round the corner" altogether. In any event, he left the Army for the Church, and came to Rome to study at the Accademia dei Nobili Ecclesiastici. He finished his studies in the summer of 1914, but was still at the Accademia when Cardinal della Chiesa came to Rome for the Conclave that ended in his election to the Papal chair. The Cardinal had himself studied at the Accademia, and had often stayed there on his visits to Rome. He did so on this occasion, and it was the acquaintance of Gerlach with the result that when he was installed as the Vatican's "secretary of state" and Keeper of the Wardrobe.

A LUCRATIVE POST.
Takes sprang up quickly of the influence exercised over the Pope by the young prelate, and these tales commanded a wider credence when Gerlach remained at the Vatican after Italy's entry into the War. It was very well known that Gerlach had been in close touch with the various German agents whose duty it was to preach neutrality to Catholic circles in Rome. The chief of these were Baron Franz Stockhammer, formerly Councillor at the Prussian Legation to the Holy See, Herr Erzberger, the leader of the German Centre Party, and Mgr. Baumgarten. During the period of Italian neutrality, Mgr. Baumgarten had been the representative in Italy of Herr Erzberger's organization for propaganda in Catholic circles. As things were coming to a head Herr Erzberger came to Rome, and the Hotel de Russie, where he stayed, was the scene of many an anxious consultation. The German intrigues came to nothing. Italy declared war against Austria and broke off relations with Germany. Bulow, Muhlberg, Stockhammer, Erzberger, Baumgarten—all the protagonists packed their trunks and crossed the frontier. Gerlach remained, vouched for by the Pope. He was, no doubt, presumed to have lost his nationality in becoming a Vatican official.

In point of fact, he took over Mgr. Baumgarten's work. He supplied propaganda and paid for its publication. In particular he subsidized two newspapers of little importance—*La Vittoria*, a recently founded Roman daily which never had an independent existence and was read by very few people; and *Il Bastone*, a weekly paper which was supposed to represent clerical interests. The funds supplied to him for propaganda work were ample, and it was not, understood, that he should retain a handsome proportion for his personal needs. Previous to his appointment as paymaster he had been notably impecunious, but he lost no time in changing his mode of life. He refurnished his apartment according to his ideas of luxury. He bought a Lancia motor for £800. He invested in industrial shares and Treasury Bonds to the amount of £5,000. It is certain that he made much more money than he was worth.

CONVEYING NEWS TO THE GERMANS.
To subvert the Press was his chief task, but he also acted as a channel for communication to and from the Headquarters of the German espionage organization for Italy, which had been established in Switzerland under the direction of Baron Stockhammer. It is not quite clear to what extent he served to transmit news, or what means he employed. The verdict of the Court states explicitly that he had his own private means of communication, and rejects the suggestion that he was allowed the free use of the Vatican diplomatic postbag. How he conveyed his information is not stated in the verdict, but the fact that he did send news was plainly established by the evidence. He was one of the channels for the information sent to Stockhammer by Archita Valente, the secret service man who began by working for both sides, but eventually came under the suspicion of the Italian authorities. At first, that is to say from November, 1915, to March, 1916, Valente used to travel backwards and forwards between Italy and Switzerland and supplement his conversations with his employers by messages in the agony columns of the *Giornale d'Italia*. No doubt he realized that his journeys might give rise to suspicion, for in February, 1916, during his third visit to Switzerland, he asked Baron Stockhammer to suggest a means of changing letters. According to Valente, Stockhammer indicated that he might try and make use of "ecclesiastics residing in Italy." Valente then hinted Gerlach and his instrument Ambrogetti (they were evidently already in touch), and Stockhammer agreed that it might be worth while trying this channel. Shortly after this the Italian Legation at Bern and the Military Intelligence Department reported Valente's meetings with Stockhammer and with Pomarici, the former correspondent of *La Vittoria* in Berlin, who was Valente's "opposite number" in Switzerland. Pomarici and Valente were marked down as suspects, but they were given sufficient rope to hang not only themselves, but many others who

might be involved. Stockhammer was evidently careless with his papers, or at least not sufficiently careful to outwit those who were searching for further evidence. Letters addressed to him were found—the verdict naturally does not say how—which sufficiently proved the guilt of Pomarici, Valente, Gerlach, Ambrogetti, and the two newspaper men, Garcea and Nicolosi-Basaglietti. The skeleton of the plot lay clear, and little by little the details were filled in. Valente proved a useful witness, for he ended by making a clean breast of all his doings, and thereby, no doubt, saved his skin. Ambrogetti also, though reticent on some points, furnished useful corroborative evidence.

A REFLECTION ON THE VATICAN.
Pomarici and Valente were really the chief villains of the story whose last chapter has just been written. Gerlach was less culpable than the other. For they betrayed their country to the enemy for money; he could claim that if he betrayed his Church it was for his country, and that if he took money it was only a just remuneration for his patriotic services. He betrayed his Church. It was known in Vatican circles long before the crash came, but the Pope would not bear a word against the man he had chosen for a post in his household. Attempts were made to warn him, but they had no result. It was only when he was shown the evidence that he was convinced.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

A SOCIAL REVOLUTION. ENGLISH GIRLS ON A BANK STOOL. [BY HAROLD BEBBIE.]

Mars whispered to Venus, pointing to a Bank stool, "Your opportunity." And thus came a social revolution in English life.

The Bank in other lands admitted women long ago; but in England from its foundation, the Bank has been a preserve of the male. And, mark you, of the gentlemanly male. The Bank counts socially in suburban circles. It's a part of our Respectabilities.

Miss invaded this close preserve of the respectable male, was providing the opportunity, from all classes and for two reasons. She wanted, in one case, to help the country; in another, to climb socially. Here she sacrificed freedom; there she shouldered gratefully from the desk-duty of a shop. She entered the Bank as a lady influenced by patriotism, and as a business girl anxious to better herself. The higher the motive the worse the clerk. The shop-girl who wants to better herself makes a painstaking Bank clerk; the fine lady, warmed up by patriotism, is an arithmetical anxiety, at times a distracting nuisance. I find that Management is critical. It praises the best of its women clerks with some fervour. They are more conscientious than men. They are admirable. But the dependable and brilliant Miss is hard to find. They give her no actual value; it is from one-half to two-thirds of the average male clerk. This does Management weigh all the charms and magic of Beauty in those abominable brass scales on the Bank counter—two-thirds of a man!

CUPID IN THE BANK.

Romance has, nevertheless, crept into the Bank with the girl who posts the inconvenient figures of your overdraft in the ledger. It isn't that she brings flowers for her desk—male clerks with suburban gardens have ferociously competed against each other in this particular for generations. And it isn't that she uses poetic sentiment on her handkerchief or brings the disconcerting flick of petticoats into a trousersed sanctum. It is simply because nature will not permit a sentimental man to be daily in the near neighbourhood of a charming young girl without saying to himself, "Good heavens, I find this little person unusually disturbing." And you know the route of such a reflection. It leads to the Registry Office.

Cupid in the Bank is not so bad, however, as the Devil among Tailors. The average Bank clerk is not sentimental. Romances are rare. Miss does enter the Bank one morning roster then, and drawing off her gloves, with a noticeable self-consciousness, does lamentably fail to hide a ring of astonishing brilliancy on the confessing finger of her left hand. But such events are rare—too rare in my judgment.

To tell the truth, the average bank clerk being rigidly conservative, and just now elderly, there is something of a social crisis in the Bank. The atmosphere is semi-detached. I find that the gentlemen resent the companionship of the ladies. They mourn over the Bank's loss of dignity. Ladies of any kind are bad enough, but girls from the cash box of a butcher's shop! Life will never be the same again. Moreover, during a rush, when work begins at 8 or 9 a.m. and does not end till 10.30 or 11 p.m., it is a psychological fact that roguish eyes irritate Rome, and blushing cheeks drive Cuthbert furious. It would seem that man with a quill behind his ear is immune from Venus herself.

But while the average Miss is not very brilliant and not very accurate, and while she suffers a good deal from headache, and sometimes stays away at the most inconvenient seasons, still, on the whole, she is bravely trying to master Bank business. She surrenders to monotony. She puts her youth and playfulness to the grindstone of Business. It's a dull life and a nerve-trying life, but she sticks to it, and we could not get on without her. In your ear, she is paid beggarly.

No one thinks that Miss, however excellent, will ever rise to the auriferous altitudes of finance; but they say she is slowly learning to take permanent possession of its lower slopes. And a good thing, too. For it is not thought likely that she will return easily to a Bank stool after the War.

might be involved. Stockhammer was evidently careless with his papers, or at least not sufficiently careful to outwit those who were searching for further evidence. Letters addressed to him were found—the verdict naturally does not say how—which sufficiently proved the guilt of Pomarici, Valente, Gerlach, Ambrogetti, and the two newspaper men, Garcea and Nicolosi-Basaglietti. The skeleton of the plot lay clear, and little by little the details were filled in. Valente proved a useful witness, for he ended by making a clean breast of all his doings, and thereby, no doubt, saved his skin. Ambrogetti also, though reticent on some points, furnished useful corroborative evidence.

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Though the verdict of the Court expressly acquits the Vatican of any connivance at Gerlach's activities, the blow to the Vatican is very severe. No doubt the Pope was attempting to vindicate a principle, as well as following a personal inclination, in not sending Gerlach away when Italy went to war. He chose his ground badly, and his mistake recalls upon the Church of which he had been so recently elected Head.—Times.

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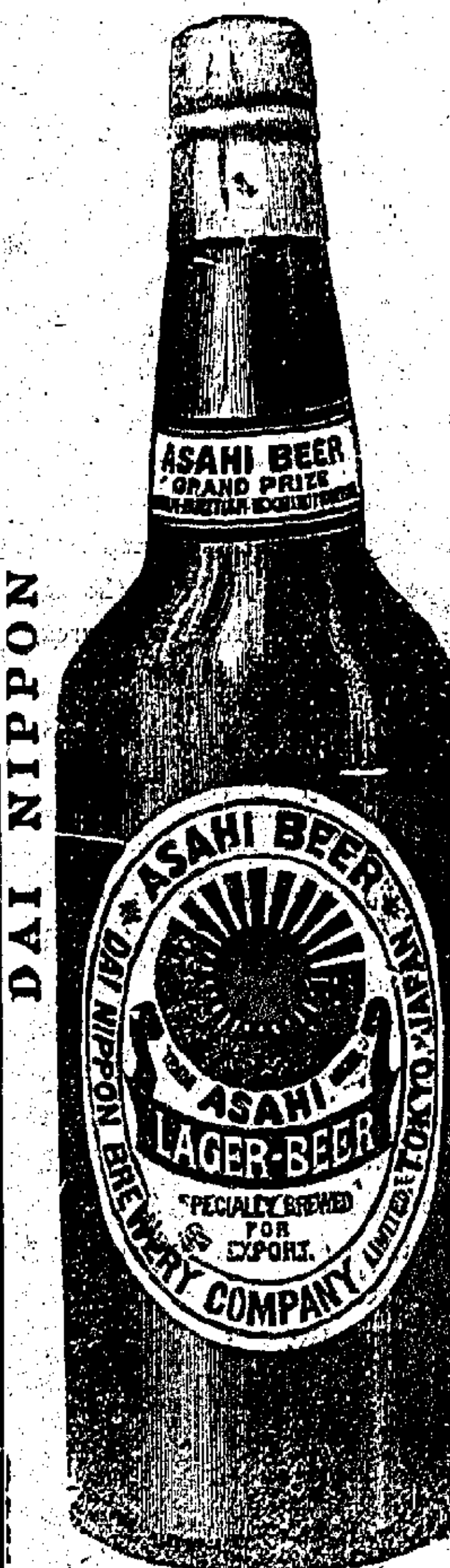
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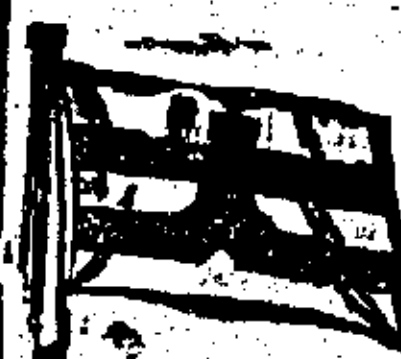
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"PANAMA MARU" ... SATURDAY, 27th Oct., at 3 P.M.

NORTH AMERICAN LINE—This line maintains a regular fortnightly service between Hongkong and Puget Sound ports touching at intermediate ports in Japan. Overland cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for U.S.A. and connections are made at Puget Sound ports with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE—Every three months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

AUSTRALIAN LINE—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling Auckland, N.Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

BOMBAY LINE—Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore, Port Swettenham, Penang, and Colombo. At present this line's steamers maintain cargo only.

JAVA LINE—Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manila, Sandakan and Makassar. Booking for passengers and cargo to the ports.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS REGARDING PASSENGER OR FREIGHT APPLY AT OFFICE.

FORMOSAN LINE—For Tamsui, Keelung and Anping, Takao, via Swatow and Amoy.

"JOSEPH MARU" ... THURSDAY, 4th Oct., at 10 A.M.
"KAIJO MARU" ... SUNDAY, 7th Oct., at Noon.
"SOSHU MARU" ... THURSDAY, 11th Oct., at 10 A.M.

These Formosan liners will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 76 will be fixed.

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to—

M. HIGUCHI, Manager,
No. 1, Queen's Building.

Tel. Nos. 744 and 745.

BEFORE LEAVING FOR HOME
ON A HOLIDAY!

ORDER THE

"HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS"

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KEEP IN TOUCH WITH THE FAR EAST.

ALL THE NEWS OF THE WEEK FULLY RECORDED.

(INCLUDING THE MOVEMENTS OF THE LOCAL MARKET.)

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POST OFFICE NOTICE.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

| For | On Week-Days | On Sundays & Holidays |
|-------------------------------------|---|-----------------------|
| Tai O | 5.00 P.M. | — |
| Tai Po | 10.00 A.M. | 9.30 A.M. |
| Cheung Chow | 7.30 A.M. | — |
| Shataukok, Shatin and Shinghui | 2.00 P.M. | — |
| Aberdeen, Autau Ping Shan, Sai Kung | 4.30 P.M. | — |
| Satin, Stanley | 4.30 P.M. | — |
| Canton, Samshui and Wuchow | 7.30 A.M. Begin 5.00 P.M. Letters 5.00 P.M. | 6.00 P.M. |
| Macao | 7.15 A.M. 1.30 P.M. | 8.00 A.M. |
| Kowloon | 6.00 P.M. Except Saturdays | 6.00 P.M. |
| Nantau and Samui | 6.00 P.M. | 5.00 P.M. |
| Shamshui | 10.00 A.M. 4.00 P.M. | 9.00 A.M. |

From Sheungwan Western Branch P.O.

| For | On Week-Days | On Sundays & Holidays |
|---------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| Macao | 7.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M. | 8.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M. |
| Canton | 7.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M. | 8.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M. |
| Tai Ping Tung | 7.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M. | 8.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M. |
| Shak Ki | 7.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M. | 8.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M. |
| Kowloon | 7.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M. | 8.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M. |
| Kuichuk | 7.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M. | 8.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M. |
| Kauikong | 7.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M. | 8.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M. |

SHARE LIST.—QUOTATIONS.

HONGKONG, 3rd OCTOBER, 1917.

| Stocks. | PAID UP VALUE. | OFFICIAL QUOTATION 10.30 A.M. | CLOSING QUOTATION. | LAST DIVIDEND. |
|-------------------------------------|----------------|-------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------------|
| BANKS. | | | | |
| Hongkong and Shanghai | \$125 | \$610, sales | \$610, buy. | \$23/- int. a/c 1917 |
| INSURANCE. | | | | |
| Canton | \$50 | \$320 | \$320 | \$25 for 1915 |
| China Fire | \$20 | \$130 | \$130 | \$9 for 1915 |
| Hongkong Fire | \$50 | \$290, buy. | \$290, sell. | \$27 for 1915 |
| North China | \$25 | T. 110 | T. 110 | 15% int. account 1916 |
| Unions | \$100 | \$770, sellers | \$770, buyers | \$60 for 1915 |
| Yangtze | \$80 | \$150 | \$150 | \$21 for 1915 |
| SHIPPING. | | | | |
| Douglas S.S. Co. | \$50 | \$73, x. div. | \$73, x. div. | \$10 for year ending 30/6/17 |
| Canton Steamboats | \$15 | \$17, sales | \$17, sales | \$1.25 for 1915 |
| Indo-China Pref. | \$5 | \$35 | \$35 | \$1 for 1915 |
| Do. Def. | \$5 | \$35 | \$35 | \$1 for 1915 |
| Star Ferry Co. | \$10 | \$28, sellers | \$28, buyers | \$2.10 for year ending 30/6/17 |
| REFINERIES. | | | | |
| China Sugars | \$100 | \$32, sales | \$32, sales | \$12 for 1915 |
| Malayan Sugars | \$30 | \$25, sellers | \$25, sellers | \$5 P. for 1915 |
| DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS. | | | | |
| Kowloon Wharf Co. | \$50 | \$52, buyers | \$52, buyers | \$4 and bonus of \$2 for 1915 |
| H. and W. Dock Co. | \$50 | \$114, buy. | \$114, buy. | \$5 and bonus of \$6 for 1915 |
| Shanghai Docks | Ts. 100 | Ts. 72, s. & b. | Ts. 72, s. & b. | Ts. 74 for year ending 30/6/15 |
| LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS. | | | | |
| Central Estates | \$100 | \$89, buyers | \$89, buyers | \$7 for 1915 |
| Hongkong Hotels | \$50 | \$94, sellers | \$94, sellers | \$33 int. account 1917 |
| Hongkong Lands | \$100 | \$88 | \$88 | \$6.25 for 1915 |
| Hongkong Land Reclamation | \$75 | \$115 | \$115 | \$0 cents for 1915 |
| Humphreys Estates | \$10 | \$6, sellers | \$6, sellers | \$4 for 1915 |
| Kowloon Lands | \$30 | \$35 | \$35 | \$3 int. account 1917 |
| West Point | \$50 | \$35, sales | \$35, sales | |
| OTHS. | | | | |
| Langkats | \$10 | Ts. 12, buy. | Ts. 12, buy. | Ts. 1 for year ending 31/10/15 |
| Shells | \$1 | 107/6 | 107/6 | 1/2 int. account 1916 |
| Ural Caspian | \$1 | 32 | 32 | 1/2 for 1915/16 |
| MINING. | | | | |
| Kailans | \$1 | 40/-, buyers | 40/-, buyers | 1/2 int. acc. year ending 30/6/17 |
| Rauhs | \$1 | \$23, sellers | \$23, sellers | None since 1910 |
| Tronch | \$1 | \$23, sellers | \$23, sellers | 1/2 int. account 1915 |
| COTTON MILLS. | | | | |
| Ewo | Ts. 50 | T. 155, buy. | T. 155, buy. | Ts. 9 for year ending 31/10/15 |
| Kung Yik | Ts. 10 | T. 14, buy. | T. 14, buy. | T. 0.50 for year ending 31/10/15 |
| Oriental C. S. Co. Ltd. | Ts. 50 | T. 36 | T. 36 | Ts. 6 for 1915 |
| Shanghai | Ts. 50 | T. 114, x. div. | T. 114, x. div. | Ts. 6 for year ending 30/6/15 |
| Yangtzepoo | Ts. 5 | T. 5.10, buy. | T. 5.10, buy. | NH for 1915 |
| MISCELLANEOUS. | | | | |
| China Borneo | \$12 | \$64 | \$64 | 60 cents for 1915 |
| China Lights | \$5 | \$24, sellers | \$24, sellers | None since 1906 |
| China Providents | \$10 | \$74, sellers | \$74, sellers | 70 cents for 1915 |
| Dairy Farms | \$8 | \$21, s. & b. | \$21, s. & b. | \$3 for year ending 31/7/15 |
| Green Island Cement | \$73 | \$7.10, buy. | \$7.10, buy. | 30 cents for 1915 |
| Hongkong Electrics | \$10 | \$48 | \$48 | \$3 for year ending 30/6/17 |
| Hongkong Ice | \$25 | \$149 | \$149 | \$2 int. a/c 1917 |
| Hongkong Ropes | \$10 | \$25 | \$25 | \$1 int. a/c 1917 |
| Hongkong Steels | \$10 | \$10 | \$10 | \$1 for year ending 31/5/17 |
| Hongkong Trams | \$1 | \$6, sales | \$6, sales | 8% int. a/c 1917 |
| Peak Trams Old | \$1 | \$0.30 | \$0.30 | 7% for year ending 30/4/17 |
| Do. New | \$1 | \$5, buyers | \$5, buyers | 35 cents for year ending 31/5/17 |
| Steam Laundries | \$1 | \$13 | \$13 | \$1.25 for 1915 |
| Union Waterboats | \$1 | \$6, sellers | \$6, sellers | 70 cents for 1915 |
| Watson & Co. | \$1 | \$6, sellers | \$6, sellers | None since 1914 |
| Wm. Powell, Limited | \$1 | \$6, sellers | \$6, sellers | |

| RUBBERS. | PAID UP VALUE. | YEAR ENDS. | LATEST QUOTATION. | DIVIDEND FOR LAST YEAR. | INT. DIV. TO DATE. |
|-----------------------------|----------------|------------|-------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|
| Alor Gajahs | \$1 | Sept. | \$4.50 | 65 p. c. | 40 p. c. |
| Ayer Panas | \$1 | Jan. | \$12.40 | 25 p. c. | 25 p. c. |
| Glensay | \$1 | Oct. | \$2.80 | 20 p. c. | 10 p. c. |
| Kedah | \$1 | April | \$4.10 | 55 p. c. | 55 p. c. |
| Kempas | \$1 | June | \$3.50 | 40 p. c. | 25 p. c. |
| Malacca Pinda | \$1 | Aug. | \$3.05 | 20 p. c. | 20 p. c. |
| Malakoff | \$1 | Dec. | \$4.80 x.d. | 20 p. c. | 15 p. c. |
| New Serendah | \$1 | Dec. | \$4.80 | 20 p. c. | 10 p. c. |
| Sandycroft | \$1 | Jan. | \$2.00 | 35 p. c. | 10 p. c. |
| Tanah | \$1 | Dec. | \$2.00 | 35 p. c. | 10 p. c. |
| Plantation Rubber in London | \$10 | Dec. | 2/9 | | |

VERNON & SMYTH. Share Brokers.

COMMERCIAL.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

| On London. | October 3rd |
|----------------------------------|-------------|
| Telegraphic Transfer | 2/10 1/2 |
| Bank Bills, on demand | 2/10 1/2 |
| Bank Bills, at 3 days' sight | 2/10 1/2 |
| Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight | 2/11 1/2 |
| Cred. at 3 months' sight | 2/11 1/2 |
| Locumotary Bills 4 months' sight | 2/11 1/2 |
| On Paris | |
| Bank Bills, on demand | 388 1/2 |
| Credits, at 4 months' sight | 4.5 |
| On New York | |
| Bank Bills, on demand | 68 1/2 |
| Credits at 60 days' sight | — |
| On Bombay | |
| Telegraphic Transfer | — |
| Bank Bills, on demand | — |
| On Calcutta | |
| Telegraphic Transfer | — |
| Bank Bills, on demand | — |
| On Shanghai | |
| Bank Bills, at sight | — |
| Private, 30 days' sight | — |
| On Yokohama | |
| On demand—Percs | 123 1/2 |
| On Singapore | |
| On demand | 123 1/2 |
| On Batavia | |
| On demand | 123 1/2 |
| On Haiphong | |
| On demand | 4 1/2 pm. |
| On Bangkok | |
| On demand | 5 1/2 |
| SOVEREIGN, Bank's Buying Rate | \$ 6.55 |
| GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael | \$48.40 |
| BAR SILVER per oz | 47 1/2 |

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

| | per cent. |
|-------------------------------|-----------------|
| Hongkong ... 20 cents. pieces | \$0.00 Premium |
| Hongkong ... 10 | \$0.35 |
| Canton ... 20 | \$0.50 Discount |
| Canton ... 10 | \$0.50 |

WEATHER REPORT.

October 3rd, at 11.55.—No returns from Japan and Vladivostok. Pressure has increased slightly in the vicinity of Hongkong, and decreased slightly elsewhere. A weak anti-cyclone is probably central over S. Japan, and an area of relatively low pressure extends from Annam across the Visayas to the Pacific.

Hongkong rainfall for 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since 1st January, 77.64 inches, against an average of 76.46 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

| DISTRICT | FORECAST. |
|--|---|
| Hongkong to Gap Rock | E. winds, fresh to moderate; fair to cloudy, some rain. |
| Formosa Channel | N.E. winds, moderate. |
| South Coast of China between Hongkong and Lantau | The same as No. 1. |
| South Coast of China between Lantau and Hongkong | The same as No. 1. |

BROSSARD & MOPIN,

Reinforced Concrete Specialists, Singapore and Saigon.

Are fully equipped to design and build any structure of reinforced concrete, such as

Buildings:—Godowns, factories, foundations, frames, floors, roofs of residential quarters, offices, foundations in bad ground.

Wharves, Bridges, Culverts, Chimneys, Towers, Reservoirs.

Bins.

Retaining Walls, Dams, etc.

Designs and estimates on application to the Agent:—

WM. C. JACK & CO., LTD.,

14, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONGKONG.

BANKS

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

CAPITAL (Paid up) ... France 45,000,000

(1/3 of the Capital subscribed by the Government of the Chinese Republic).

Chairman of the Board: André Berthelot.

General Manager: A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE: 74, Rue Saint Lazare, PARIS.

BRANCHES: PEKING, SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN, HONGKONG, SAIGON.

BANKERS: In FRANCE: Société Générale pour favoriser le Développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

In LONDON: London County & Westminster Bank, Ltd.

In NEW YORK: Redmond & Co.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

M. BOUET DE JOURNEL, Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH: Queen's Buildings, 5, Clarendon Road, Hongkong, 14th May, 1917.

Tel. No. 2352.

1835

Hongkong, 8th May 1917.

141

Smokers of discrimination always select

The

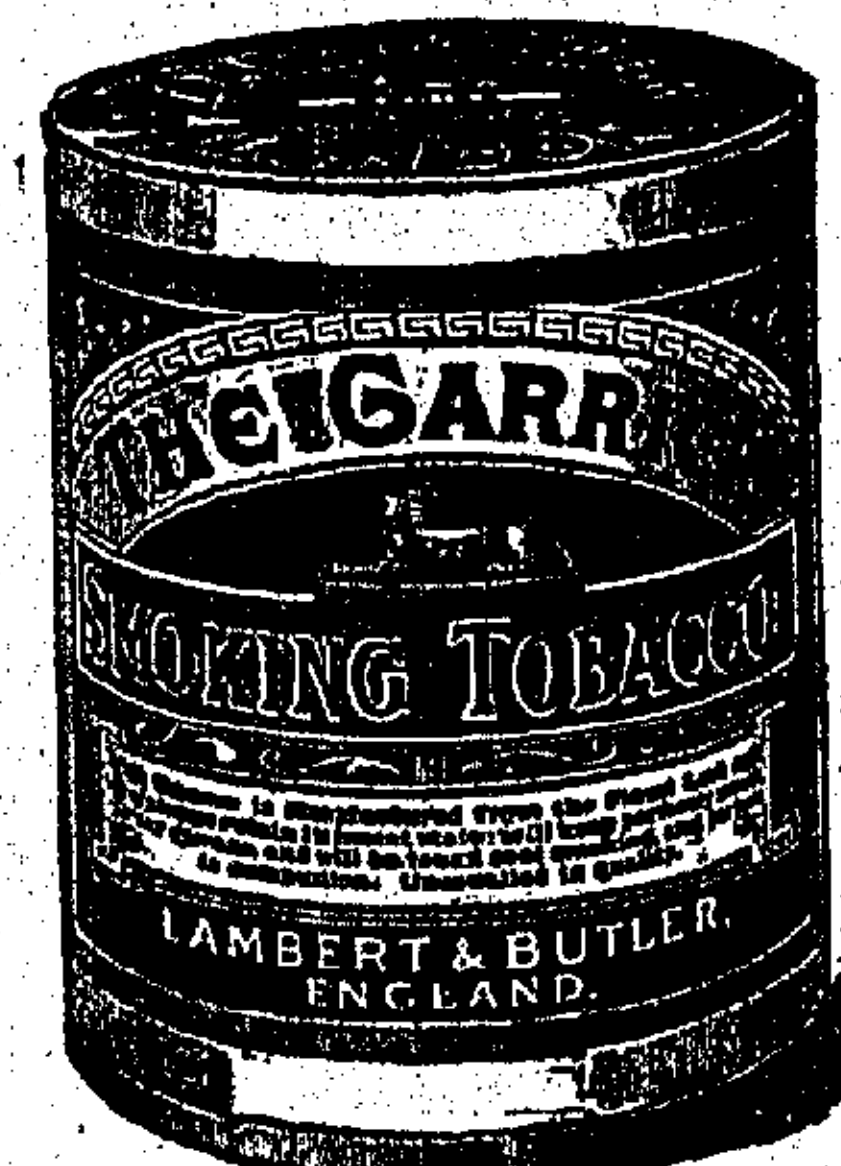
GARRICK SMOKING TOBACCO

Invigorating

to

the

Nerves.



Does

not

burn

or

irritate

the throat.

This advertisement is issued by the British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd.

15

BANKS

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital ... \$15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—

Shanghai ... \$15,000,000

Silver ... \$15,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:

Hon. Mr. S. H. DODWELL—Chairman.

Hon. Mr. P. H. HOLYOAK—Deputy Chairman.

Hon. Mr. C. E. ANTON—J. S. Gibney, Esq.

F. C. Butcher, Esq. E. V. D. Pary, Esq.

A. H. Compton, Esq. W. L. Pattenden, Esq.

G. T. M. Ekins, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER: Hongkong—N. J. STABB, Esq.

MANAGER: Shanghai—A. G. STEPHEN, Esq.

LONDON BANKER: LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Account at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

On Fixed Deposits.

For 3 months, 2 1/2 per cent. per annum.

" 6 " 3 " "

" 12 " 4 " "

N. J. STABB, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 13th July, 1917.

19

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 15, Gracechurch St., London

Authorized Capital ... £1,500,000

Subscribed ... £1,125,000

Paid-up ... £62,500

Reserve Fund ... £600,000

BANKERS: THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

BRANCHES: Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Kanton, Shanghai, Singapore, etc.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances and on Fixed Deposits at rates that may be ascertained on application.

C. CHAMPKIN, Acting Manager.

Hongkong, 28th May, 1916.

1897

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BANKS

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED.

(TAIWAN CHINESE).

INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER, 1899.

Capital Subscribed ... Yen 20,000,000

Capital Paid-up ... " 17,500,000

Reserve Funds ... " 5,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEH, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES: JAPAN—KOBE, OSAKA, TOKYO & YOKOHAMA.

FORMOSA—TAIPEH, KEELUNG, KAOI, KAREN, KINLUING, MIAO, PINAN, SHIN-CHUK, TAIHAI, TAIWAN, TAKOW, TAMSUI.

CHINA—AMOI, CANTON, FOCHOW, HANKOW, KIUANG, SHANGHAI, SWATOW.

OTHERS—HONGKONG, LONDON, SINGAPORE, SOERABAYA, SEMARANG & NEW YORK.

LONDON BANKERS: Capital and Counties Bank, London, and South-Western Bank, Part's Bank.

The Bank has Correspondents in the Commercial centres of Russia, Manchuria, Indo China, India, Philippines Islands, Java, Australia, America, and elsewhere.

Interest allowed on Current Account, Fixed Deposits, and Savings Deposits at rates which will be quoted on application.

IN. YANAGITA, Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH, 3, Des Vœux Road, Hongkong, 15th September, 1917.

1890

THE BANK OF CHINA GOVERNMENT BANK.

(SPECIALLY AUTHORIZED BY PRESIDENTIAL MANDATE OF 15TH APRIL, 1913.)

Authorized Capital ... \$50,000,000

Paid-up Capital ... \$10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES: SHANGHAI, NANKING, CHANGING, YANCHOW, WUHAN, WUKU, ANSHING, TIENTSIN, TAIKANG, SOOCHOW, HANKOW, SHANGHAI, HANGHAI, NANCHANG, TIENTSIN, PEKING, TONGHAI, LUANCHOW, TIENTSIN, HINGHAI, CHIAHAI, LANCHOW, HANGHAI, SHANGHAI, KAIKING, CHANGHAI, WUHAN, KOWLOON, CHOWKOW, TIENTSIN, CHOWKOW, TIENTSIN, YIKHAI, HINGHAI, CHIAHAI, TIENTSIN, YIKHAI, HINGHAI, CHIAHAI, TIENTSIN, YIKHAI, HINGHAI, CHIAHAI, TIENTSIN, YIKHAI, HINGHAI,